

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4319.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1910.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Exhibitions.

N.B.A.—NORTH BRITISH ACADEMY
OF ARTS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—The THIRD EXHIBITION MEMBERS WORKS will be held at the R.A. GALLERIES, SUFFOLK STREET, FALK MALL, S.W. Opening Day, MONDAY, August 29, 1910.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.
13, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.
INTERESTING HOUSE AND ART COLLECTION.
OPEN FREE between 10.30 and 1, on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and FRIDAYS to the end of August.

Provident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed £2,400.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G. K.T.

President:

Col. The Hon. HARRY L. W. LAWSON, M.A. J.P.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

MEMBERSHIP.—Every Man or Woman throughout the United Kingdom, whether Publisher, Wholesaler, Retailer, Employer, or Employed, is entitled to become a Member of this Institution, and enjoy its benefits, upon payment of Five Shillings annually, or Three Guineas for life, provided that he or she is engaged in the sale of Newspapers, and thus contribute secure priority of consideration in the event of their needing aid from the Institution.

PENSIONS.—The Annuitants now number Thirty-six, the Men receiving 25s., and the Women 20s. per annum each.

The "Royal Victoria Pension Fund," commemorating the great advantages the News Trade enjoyed under the rule of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, provides 25s. a year each for Six Widows of News-vendors.

The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25s., and One Woman, 20s., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1892, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the Athenæum. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of the agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employees of that firm have primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 25s. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are that each Candidate shall have (1) a Member of the Institutions for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to News-vendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 30,000.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guineas (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—

FIRST. Freedom from want in time of adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with Garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A contribution towards funeral expenses when it is needed.

SIXTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

SEVENTH. The payment of the Subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.

For further information apply to the Secretary, Mr. PHILIP BURROWS, 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Educational.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the OBJECTS OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTORIALS in English or abroad

are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITAS, THIRING & CO., who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.

Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THIRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 36, Saville Street, London, W.

STAMMERERS and all interested in the subject should read a book by one who cured himself after suffering 40 years. STAMMERING, ITS TREATMENT AND REMEDIES OF A STAMMERER, post free.—F. BASLEY, Dept. C, Tarragower, Willesden Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

Rector—The Right Hon. LORD AVEBURY, P.C. D.C.L. LL.D.

Principal—Sir JAMES DONALDSON, M.A. LL.D. D.D.

OPENING OF SESSION 1910-1911.

UNITED COLLEGE.

(ARTS, SCIENCE, AND MEDICINE.)

This COLLEGE will be formally OPENED on WEDNESDAY, October 5, and the WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 6.

The PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS, with which the COMPETITIONS for BURSARIES are combined, will COMMENCE on SEPTEMBER 9. Schedules of Application for Admission will be supplied by the Secretary up to August 27.

There are THIRTY-ONE BURSARIES VACANT (Four of which are open to Second Year Students and Two to Fourth Year Students only), ranging in value from £75 to 150. Of these Eighteen are tenable by Men only, Nine (to Eight of which Students who intend to enter the Medical Profession have a preference) by Women only, and Five (including Two Special Bursaries of the value of £80, each for the First and 40s. for the Second Year of tenure, and a Malcolm Bursary, restricted to Medical Students, of the annual value of 25s. for Five Years) by either Men or Women.

Grants, not exceeding 20s. each, may be assigned to Students (Men or Women) during their Fourth or Fifth Year who wish to take a Degree with Honours. Six Grants of 20s. each attached to different departments of study may also be assigned to Students who, after completing a Degree curriculum, wish to train for Secondary School Teachings.

In the Course of the Session Nine Scholarships will be competed for, Five of which are open to Women Students as well as Men. They range in value from 50s. to 100s.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

(DIVINITY.)

This COLLEGE will be OPENED on FRIDAY, October 7. The EXAMINATION for BURSARIES will be held on OCTOBER 14 and 15. Intimation of Candidature is not necessary. There are Five Competitive Bursaries vacant, ranging in value from 40s. to 125s. 10s. At the close of the Session One Scholarship of 50s., One of 55s., and One of 14s. will be open to competition.

The Classes in the Colleges are open to Men and Women Students alike, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Logic, and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Agriculture and Rural Economy, History, Ancient History, Physiology, Anatomy, Military History, Strategy, Tactics, Engineering, Topography, Law and Organization; Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History.

Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Course of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR of the UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. W. & A. K. B. & Co., George Street, Edinburgh.

Specimen Examination Papers for the Preliminary and Bursary Competition Examinations are published in separate booklets and may be had from the Secretary, or from Messrs. Henderson, Bookellers, St. Andrews.

A general Prospectus for the coming Winter Session, as well as detailed information regarding any Department of the University, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ANDREW BENNETT, Secretary and Registrar.

The University, St. Andrews, August, 1910.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Principal—W. H. HADOW, M.A. D.Mus.

SESSION OF 1910-11.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION,

SEPTEMBER 20-23.

Particulars of Curricula for University Degrees and College Diplomas in Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Mining, Metallurgy, Agriculture, Pure Science, Arts and Letters, and of Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions, on application to

F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.

Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

SCIENCE, FACULTIES. MEDICINE, COMMERCE.
ARTS, SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

ENGINEERING, MINING, METALLURGY, BREWING, DENTISTRY.

SCHOOLS OF

Leading to Degrees and Diplomas.

THE SESSION 1910-11 COMMENCES OCTOBER 3, 1910. ALL COURSES AND DEGREES ARE OPEN TO BOTH MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

In the Medical School Courses of Instruction are arranged to meet the requirements of other Universities and of Licensing Bodies. Graduates, or persons who have passed Degree Examinations of other Universities, may, after one year's study or research, take a Master's Degree.

SYLLABUSES, with full information as to Lecture and Laboratory Courses, Fees, Regulations for Degrees, Diplomas, &c., Exhibitions and Scholarships, will be sent on application to the SECRETARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

THE ATHENÆUM is published on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

SESSION 1910-11.

The AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES on OCTOBER 4, 1910.

Prospectuses, and full particulars of the following, may be obtained on application to the Registrar:—

JOINT BOARD MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

FACULTIES OF ARTS, SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, AND ENGINEERING.

SPECIAL COURSES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIC DESIGN.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY TRAINING COLLEGE.

SOCIETY FOR UNIVERSITY EXTENSION IN LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND OF TRAINING FOR SOCIAL WORK.

SCHOOL OF LOCAL HISTORY AND RECORDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

DEPARTMENTS OF BIO-CHEMISTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

EVENING LECTURES AND LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, STUDENTSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, SPECIAL GRANTS AND PRIZES.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR (price 1s.; post free 1s. 4d.).

The Matriculation Examination of the Joint Board, or its equivalent, must be passed before a Student is registered for a Degree Course.

F. HEBBLETHWAITE, M.A., Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

Courses are held and Degrees are awarded in the following Faculties:—ARTS, PURE SCIENCE, MEDICINE, LAW, APPLIED SCIENCE (including Engineering, Metallurgy, and Mining).

ALL COURSES ARE OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ALIKE.

The SESSION 1910-1911 COMMENCES OCTOBER 5, 1910.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Entrance and Post-Graduate Scholarships are awarded each year.

PROSPECTUSES, giving full information, may be obtained free from

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

DEPARTMENT FOR TRAINING OF WOMEN TEACHERS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Vice-Chancellor of University and Principal of Training Department—

Sir NATHAN BODINGTON, M.A. LL.D. LL.D.

Professor of Education—JAMES WELTON, M.A.

Acting Head of the Department—Miss HANNAH ROBERTSON, B.A.

Master of Method—W. P. WELTON, B.Sc.

Assistant Lecturer—A. J. MONAHAN, M.A.

A complete Course in the Theory and History of Education is given by the Professor and other members of the Staff of the Education Department. For the practical work the Department works in connexion with the Girls' High Schools and other chief Secondary Schools of Leeds and neighbouring towns. Students must be Graduates of some University in the United Kingdom or must have obtained such other academic qualifications as shall be approved by the Senate. Fee for the Course, 15s.

For further particulars application should be made to THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, Leeds.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

SPECIAL CLASSES.

1st M.B. (PRELIM. SCIENTIFIC) EXAMINATION.

SPECIAL CLASSES for the 1st M.B. LONDON EXAMINATION

will COMMENCE on OCTOBER 1.

SPECIAL CLASSES are also held for the 2nd M.B. (LONDON), the PRIMARY and FINAL F.R.C.S., and other EXAMINATIONS.

MURDO SCOTT, Warden.

Mile End, E. London Hospital Medical College.

WINTERSDORF,

BIRKDALE, LANCAIRE.

(Removed from Berlin 1867.)

Principals—The Misses SIMON.

Miss A. L. JANAU, B.Sc. Honours (Lond.).

Miss ETHELWYN M. AMERY, B.A. (Lond.).

The Annual Review and Prospectus may be obtained by applying to THE PRINCIPALS.

CHRISTMAS TERM COMMENCES SEPTEMBER 16.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE, SUSSEX.
(On the Board of Education's List of Efficient Secondary Schools after full inspection.) Large Staff, of whom Three are Graduates. Specially built Modern School Premises. Good Playing Field.—Head Mistress, Miss COMFORT.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—
A Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smith's Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

EDUCATION (choice of Schools and Tutors gratis. Prospectuses of English and Continental Schools, and of Successful Army, Civil Service, and University Tutors, sent free of charge) on receipt of requirements by GRIFFITHS, SMITH, POWELL, & SMITH, School Agents (established 1850), 34, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL.

The University will shortly appoint to the following offices:—

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of GREEK 600*l.* a year.

The HENRY OVERTON WILLS CHAIR of PHYSICS 600*l.* a year.

The WINTERSTOKE CHAIR of ENGLISH 500*l.* a year.

A LECTURESHIP in ZOOLOGY, being the Headship of the Department 250*l.* a year.

Particulars as to the above may be obtained from the Registrar.

Applications and testimonials should be received by the Registrar by SEPTEMBER 10 at latest.

JAMES RAFTER, Registrar.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK.

LECTURESHIP ON GERMAN.

The DUBLIN COMMISSIONERS will, before the 1st day of OCTOBER next, appoint a LECTURER in GERMAN in UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK, at the stipend of 150*l.* a year. The Lectureship is not a whole-time Office.

This stipend is the full remuneration of the Office, no part of the Students' Fees being payable to the Lecturer.

The duties of the Lectureship, which include:—

Lecturing and giving other instruction to Students during the University Terms.

Taking part in the Examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Commerce in the University.

Acting as a Member of the Academic Council of the College, and of the Faculties and the Board of Studies of the University (if appointed a member of the latter body).

are defined by the Statutes of the University and of the College of the 18th May, 1880, copies of which can be procured from the Registrar of the College, or from the Secretary of the Commissioners.

The Lectureship will be tenable for the remainder of the period of Seven Years from the day of the dissolution of the Royal University, and its holder will be eligible for re-appointment by the Senate of the National University of Ireland.

Applications, which may be accompanied by three testimonials and three references, must be sent to the Secretary of the Commissioners on or before the 15th day of AUGUST next.

The Representations of the Governing Body of University College, Cork, will be invited in reference to the candidates from whom applications shall have been received.

No communications, verbal or written, in reference to the appointment are to be made to individual members of the Commission.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1910.

ROBERT DONOVAN, Secretary to the Commissioners.

National University Buildings, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin.

HEAD MASTER WANTED for the ROAN SCHOOL for BOYS, GREENWICH.

The GOVERNORS of the ROAN SCHOOLS FOUNDATION propose to appoint a HEAD MASTER for the above School, in accordance with the Scheme of the Board of Education. Salary commencing at 500*l.* per annum, rising by annual increments of 20*l.* to 600*l.* Candidates must be not less than 30 and not over 45 years of age, and must have taken an Honours Degree in some University in the United Kingdom. Duties to commence in JANUARY next.—Applications, stating degrees, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by twenty-five copies of not more than three recent testimonials, to be sent on or before SEPTEMBER 17, 1910, to THE SECRETARY, Office, Roan School for Girls, Greenwich, S.E., from whom forms of application may be obtained. Canvassing of individual Governors will disqualify.

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LITERATURE

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles — Sauce — alone — Scouring.
Edited by Henry Bradley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

No very long or exceptionally difficult article being included in this double section, a reviewer is set the unsatisfactory task of selection from a multitude of points which seem about equally worthy of notice. In deference to popular views on the space awarded to a word in ordinary successors of Johnson's Dictionary we shelter ourselves under Dr. Bradley's prefatory Note. The longest article, that on the current verb "say," is almost apologized for as "filling only 11 columns, an unusually small space for an important native verb." But it might be reprinted as a substantial pamphlet, and is colossal compared with the longest notice of any one word to be found in any other of the world's greatest and best dictionaries. Whatever may be the destiny of the British Empire in other respects, its lexicographical supremacy cannot be disputed for at least half a century.

In the tracing of sense-development the advance made by this unique publication is as evident as in any of the previous instalments. Two common substantives "scale" are properly kept distinct, the older derived directly from Old Norse *skál*, meaning "bowl," with quotations from the beginning of the thirteenth century, and "balance-pan" from about 1375; the other from Old Teutonic *skala* (*skál* representing its ablaut-variant

Old Teut. *skala*), through the Old French *escal*, meaning an outgrowth on the skin of fish, &c., a detached lamina of diseased skin, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The same sound in the senses "escalade" and "estimate, estimation of timber," is rightly derived from the English verb "scale" meaning "take by escalade," "climb," "measure by graduations." We find that the noun and verb "scent" began their English careers as hunting terms in reference to hounds' sense of odour; while "to scent," used for "to perfume," is properly a distinct verb formed from the noun of the same sound. Again, "scented" meant "endowed with the power of tracking by sense of smell" before it was used for "impregnated with perfume." In 1575 "few, but they be wel sented, can trace him out" was published in the introduction to Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar.' The verb "scheme" seems to be two centuries later than the noun, which in its earliest use as a term of rhetoric has quotations from 1553 to 1684. Dr. Bradley is the first lexicographer to separate the English reproductions of the German *Schelm* from those of the Dutch *schelm* to be given under "skellum."

There are good examples of another of the countless characteristic distinctions of the 'N.E.D.,' namely, the evidence presented of early authority for familiar expressions. The modern phrase "to save appearances" is traced back to 1711, but it is a perversion of an astronomical phrase "to save (salve) the appearances," 1625 to 1671, "Milton, 'P.L.,' viii. 82, When they come to model Heav'n And calculate the Starrs, how they will weild The mightie frame, how build, unbuild, contrive To save appearances." The "save-all," "to hold a candle-end in a candlestick," is cited from Howell's Letters (about 1645). The proverbial apologies "though I say it myself," "t. i. s. i. that should not," are quoted "1377, Langl., 'P. Pl.' B. xvii. 17, For þough I seye it my-self I haue saued....þousandes,".... "a 1592, Greene.... Though I say it that should not say it." For "To have a say" we find "1614, Jackson, 'Creed,' iii. 239, Shall they therefore haue no saye at all in deciding controuersies?" That the verb "scold" is derived from the noun is stated for the first time in a dictionary, and is proved by quotations. The suggestion that the noun is from Old Norse *skáld* (=poet) is supported by the possibility of one of the earliest instances meaning "minstrel." A sense "lam-pooner" is tentatively assumed as an intermediate stage, and the article on "scop" might have been referred to; but apart from this, the scold, when female (as is usual), has in common with the poet flow and vigour of language and fine frenzy, so that the greater permanence of the latter's utterances may be largely due to happier choice of subjects. One earlier instance of "scantingly," a form not hitherto registered, effectively supports the emendation "scantingly" for the absurd "scentingly," evidently suggested to a printer by the

idea of burnt flesh, in "a 1661, Fuller, 'Worthies, Wilts' (1662), iii. 148, Richard Smart.... but once, and that scentingly mentioned by Mr. Fox, [burnt at Salisbury." The last three words, with bracket and comma, are added to Dr. Bradley's citation by us from a dictionary which explains the adverb of "mentioned" as "By scent or smell"!

Under "scaphander" we read, "A cork belt used as a support in swimming.... [In recent Dicts. with erroneous explanation: a water-tight suit for a diver.]; and under "scomm," "A flout or scoff. The sense 'a buffoon,' by which J[ohnson] explains a mutilated version of quot. 1692, is recorded in all subsequent Dicts." The three words following "scomm" in "The scommes of Great Men, or Buffoons," are absent in Johnson's quotation from L'Estrange's 'Fables.' Against the flood of correction from which the above specimens are drawn we think that impugned editors can only oppose from this section one or two dribbles such as the trivial omission of the obsolete dialectic "sawsilver," referred to and explained under "saufey" and "saughe," and "2" for "1" in the reference from "scoup" = "to leap" to one of the verbs "scope." The only instance of the verb "scope" intransitive, "To aim at," gives the verbal substantive "a designing or scoping at" (1668), which generally has a separate article or notice.

Among the many modern words not previously entered in our dictionaries are some which may prove acceptable, e.g., "sauces," "scaremonger," "scopeless," and perhaps "scamander" as an understudy of "meander," and the historical "scop" = an "Old English poet or minstrel," cognate with Old High German *scoph* = "poetry, fiction.... sport, jest, derision.... Old Norse *skop*, railing, mocking." Mr. A. Lang appears to have introduced the Scotch golf term "scaff" into English literature in 1893, while a half-back and a goal-keeper are immortalized for "saves" in 1890 and 1893 respectively.

Under "school" (Old English *scól* from Latin *schola*) there is a long and interesting note on "High School," in which we read:

"The first school known to have been so designated in Great Britain is that established in Edinburgh in 1519. In the year of its foundation this is referred to in the records of the Town Council as 'the principale schule' and 'the principall grammer schule,' and it had by municipal enactment the exclusive privilege of teaching the higher branches of school learning within the burgh. In 1531 it is mentioned as 'the hie schule'.... this.... from the 17th c. onwards has continued to be the official name of the institution.... In England, when used without qualification, the designation 'High School' is understood to refer to the schools established and managed by the Girls' Public Day-school Company (founded 1874) and to some other schools similar to these in the method and character of the instruction given."

Perhaps the excellent article on "scientific" would have been more easily

intelligible to readers of moderate education if wherever "science" is used in the article a reference to the word "scientia" had been given indicating by a number the exact meaning intended. The note on the ultimate source of "scientific," generally used inappropriately for "scientia," is etymological in the best sense of the term, and justifies Dr. Bradley in drawing attention to the fact that the true history tersely recorded in the said note "has not hitherto been given in any English dictionary." The author of the translation of Aristotle's 'Posteriora Analytica' passed from rendering *ποιήσει επιστήμην* by "faciet scientiam," through explaining *ἐπιστημονικὸν* as "facientem scire," to using "scientificæ demonstrationes" for *αἱ ἐπιστημονικαὶ ἀποδείξεις*. Latin textbooks on logic carried on this use. Dr. Bradley remarks that "it is merely by contextual accident that in phrases like 'scientific investigation' the word admits of being interpreted in its etymological meaning." To Dr. Bradley's admirable account we may add the climax that a recent English dictionary assigns the interpretation "producing science or knowledge" to "scientia," but not to "scientific."

There are good grounds for retaining the old reading in 'Macbeth,' "III. iv. 13, We have scorched the snake, not kill'd it," and under the participial adjective "the scorched snake" is quoted from Scott; but the article on "scotch" = cut, score, gash, shows that Shakespeare may have written "scotch'd," as this apparently earlier synonym is quoted from him: "1607, Shaks. 'Cor.' IV. v. 198, He scotcht him, and notcht him like a Carbinado."

Foreigners should welcome the article on the combination of letters *sch*, which in modern English is pronounced like *sh* as in "schedule," *sk* as in "schedule" (U.S.A.), "scheme," "school," *s* as in "schism," and *s-ch* as in "discharge"; while non-Caledonian Britons may profit by the clear discrimination between the adjectives "Scotch," "Scots," and "Scottish" given in a note on the adjective "Scotch." The freaks of sense-development are amusingly exhibited by two neighbouring quotations for the verb "scan" from Latin *scandere* = to climb: "I climbed to the top of the hill to scan the country on ahead," where "scan" suggests looking down even more than looking up; followed by Spenser's Latinism, "till she the highest stage had scand," i.e. climbed.

The first item in the section, "sauce-alone," was apparently brought into general literature by John Davidson in 1896 in 'Fleet Street Eclogues,' "And white the lady-smocks a-row And s. in the hedge." Turning back to "hedge" and "jack" we gather that its commonest name is "hedge-garlic," with "garlic mustard" and "jack-in-the-bush" as other names, while we have come across "garlic-hedge-mustard."

An instalment of the letter T by Sir James Murray is announced for October 1st.

Greek Athletic Sports and Festivals. By E. Norman Gardiner. (Macmillan & Co.)

WE hail this excellent book as one of the best English contributions to classical scholarship we have read for some time. The author had already shown his quality by his articles in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, which are here embodied and amplified; but much new matter and new evidence from recent discoveries are added, so that the book is the most complete on its subject now available. It is produced in a very attractive, but too modest form by Messrs. Macmillan.

It is meet and right that this department of Greek classics should be handled by an Englishman, for the Germans and the French, in spite of their acuteness and learning, seem, owing to their want of a practical knowledge of modern athletics, unable to avoid absurd hypotheses. Mr. Gardiner gives evidence of this knowledge in many places throughout his book. There are English authors also who fall under his criticism, especially in his excellent chapter on Greek boxing, where he shows how the ignorant descriptions of Apollonius Rhodius and Virgil have often been utilized instead of the perfectly competent account in Theocritus. No doubt these corrections will be thankfully received by all genuine scholars from a specialist who combines with a full knowledge of books and ancient illustrations the habits of an athlete and sportsman. These very qualities in him will secure his benevolent attention to some details in which his valuable book seems to us not to have presented the evidence convincingly.

At the outset he tells us that "among the evils of over-competition, betting was not found." In such a nation as the Greeks we find this hard to believe. There is, indeed, silence on the matter in the very few and cursory descriptions of games which we possess; but not absolute silence. In Homer's 'Iliad,' the Bible of the Greeks, a chieftain lays a wager that the leading chariot, seen far away, is that of Eumelos, not Diomedes. The step from this to laying money on a race beforehand is too obvious to have been missed by the Greeks "who discovered everything." The use of *περίδορβα* in Aristophanes proves that the idea of the wager was quite ordinary. Is it likely, is it possible, that Alcibiades kept fighting quails (like our fighting cocks) and never laid money on his bird? The argument *ex silentio* is never convincing, for "what everybody knows, nobody describes." How many allusions to betting are there in Sir Walter Scott's novels or in Tennyson's poems? If the author does want to argue *ex silentio*, let it be from the silence of pictorial monuments together with that of authors. We will give him an example. He says: "In the horse race the jockeys rode without stirrups or saddle." If this implies, as it seems to imply, that the Greeks used them in war or when travelling, then

the silence of both authors and monuments should convince him that these contrivances were absolutely unknown. Both seem to have come into Europe with the Asiatic nomads several centuries after Augustus. Nor is it in this case merely silence in allusions. Xenophon, in his treatises on the horse and on cavalry, would have discussed such things had they been known to him.

In other matters of detail connected with sports we are left in the lurch by ancient authors—in none more than in the torch race, which Mr. Gardiner seems to think quite simple. But in a race of teams who were to bring a torch lighted to the goal, and bring it first for victory, what endless difficulties arise in imagining the details! Was a team at once disqualified when the torch went out? or could one or all of the team run back to the starting-point and light it again? If not, on a windy night, such as frequently occurs at Athens, all the torches might go out and the game be spoilt. To tell us that this "team race is familiar to all from the famous simile in the 'Agamemnon'" is to put off the reader with mere words. What does Æschylus say when speaking of the series of beacon lights which brought news of the fall of Troy to Argos? It is like the torch race: "the first wins, though he ran last." Does that explain to us the contest? How do we know that the men were posted at intervals on the course? If the last runner who came in with the lighted torch was declared victor, what about the rest of the team, who must have done most of the work? This and a dozen other puzzles have been suggested by the commentators on Æschylus, and our author might shed on them the light of his knowledge.

We pass to his chapter on 'Jumping.' With his usual thoroughness and care, he gives us the evidence from vase-paintings and from literature; he tells us all about the fabulous jump of Phayllus of 55 feet, beyond the *scamma*—not a pit, but ground dug and softened to afford a lighting-place for the jumper. But we are inclined to question his conclusion: "It seems then that the Greeks certainly practised the running jump, and probably also the standing jump." The evidence appears to us rather the other way. The general use of dumb-bells (*halteres*) is surely consistent with the standing jump only.

In the account of the discus throw we are clearly taught by the author that the attitude of Myron's 'Discobolos' is not only artistic, but also thoroughly accurate; and he gives an amusing account of how at the modern Olympic sports the Americans invented a new style, and then the Greeks a Hellenic style, both of them entirely foreign to the true classical exercise. But to revive the Olympic games seems to us a doubtful anachronism. The second celebration (in modern times) took place in May, 1875; it was purely Greek and local, and was described by an eyewitness in *Macmillan's Magazine* of that year. At that celebration there was vaulting with a pole over a pool, but

not on to a horse's back, which our author thinks the old Greeks "certainly practised." We wish he had given us more evidence of this practice than a single vase-picture of uncertain interpretation. If he is sceptical about the authorship of the Olympian pediments by Pæonius and Alcámenes, we wonder he was not sceptical about this strange way of mounting a horse. Xenophon uses, indeed, one phrase, ἀπὸ δόματος ἀναπηδῶν, which seems to imply such a *tour de force*, but the rest of the description, which gives careful directions how to grip the horse's mane with both hands, makes the other process impossible.

We have made these criticisms out of respect and admiration for this book, as the opinions it sets forth cannot but have great influence with all classical scholars. Mere commendation would be but a poor compliment to pay the author of so valuable a work, which is necessarily concerned with many controversial matters, where poor and doubtful evidence cannot but cause divergence in our judgments upon its significance or its interpretation.

Walter Headlam: *his Letters and Poems*.
With a Memoir by Cecil Headlam.
(Duckworth & Co.)

EVERY man, said Jowett, is as good as another until he has written a book, and Mr. Chesterton remarks somewhere that more than one man at Oxford or Cambridge is considered an authority because he has never been an author. As regards Cambridge at any rate, it might be truer to say that no man is allowed to be an authority until he has formally advertised his claim on a title-page. While the tendency to put works above faith is good and salutary, it may and does tempt young scholars to rush into print before they are ripe; or, if their fastidiousness should oblige them, for example, to master the whole of Greek literature before producing an edition of a Greek play, they run great risk of being misjudged and overlooked in the meantime. It is hardly fair, perhaps, to complain that such idealists often miss the rewards and honours which the academic world has to bestow: these things depend to a large extent on the commonplace, but useful qualities of tact, judgment, and experience. Certainly "failure" is no word to be written over the fine scholar who is the subject of this memoir, though one cannot but mourn that he was cut off in the fullness of his powers, when he was about to reap the plentiful harvest for which he had laboured all his life.

Walter Headlam came of a North-Country family steeped, for generations, in classical learning; he counted among his ancestors Richard Bentley. Educated at Harrow under the present Master of Trinity, he entered King's College, Cambridge, where he won many University prizes, took a high, but not

exceptionally brilliant degree, and was elected to a fellowship in 1890. From this time until his death two years ago he worked assiduously at Greek, studying the best authors for their own sake, and the worst in order more completely to understand and appreciate the best. His exact erudition was illumined by faculties which, as Bentley says, come "solely by the gift of nature and the happy star." "He was one of the rare instances," writes one who knew him well,

"where supreme accuracy of scholarship was combined with an artistic temperament; and the critical faculty, which enabled him to discover with minute thoroughness the niceties of language, was blended with a fiery and delicate poetic imagination, a power of divination as regards the spirit, the 'perfume' of a bygone age, its life, its thought, and its art."

Although Headlam's published work is comparatively small in quantity, consisting for the most part of papers contributed to various classical journals, it is singularly original in its application of the general ideas of Greek literature to textual criticism, as well as in the discovery of new principles of interpretation. We believe that its importance, though possibly obscured for a time by the unfortunate manner which Headlam adopted in some of his controversial writings, was as fully recognized in Cambridge as on the Continent. The fact that only two years after his election to a fellowship he was asked to edit Herodas for the Cambridge University Press shows in what esteem his abilities were held by the scholars with whom he lived. Experts, as was inevitable, admired his exquisite handling of problems familiar to themselves; but his work would doubtless have attracted more attention if it had been embodied in a volume instead of being scattered through learned periodicals. His 'Book of Greek Verse,' published in 1907, and favourably noticed by us on January 4th, 1908, revealed him to a wider circle as a poet both in Greek and English. The Greek versions display a command of language and metre surpassed by none of his rivals in this difficult and fascinating art. We are glad to see that ample evidence of his industry will shortly be forthcoming in editions of the 'Agamemnon' of Æschylus (with a verse translation), the Fragments of Sophocles, and the Mimes of Herodas.

Mr. Cecil Headlam deserves praise for the sympathetic picture which he has presented of a man whose vivid personality, if it made him some enemies, was a joy to his friends—a many-sided scholar (did not he say that, if he had not been a Grecian, he would have been a cricket pro.?), who loved all beauty of sound, form, or colour, and was always inspired by an enkindling passion for the truth. That he could impart his enthusiasm to others appears unmistakably in the sketches of him, his rooms in college, and his method of teaching, which some of his pupils have contributed. The frontispiece gives a portrait of Headlam at the

age of eighteen; there is another in a T.A.F. group. T.A.F., it may be explained, means "twice a fortnight," and was the name of a small dining club founded by J. K. Stephen. Besides an exhaustive bibliography of Headlam's published work, with an analysis of the contents, by Mr. Lawrence Haward, the volume includes fifty-one English poems, original and translated. The best of these are of remarkable quality.

The Diary of a Soldier of Fortune. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. (Werner Laurie.)

THE terms which make up the title of Mr. Hyatt's book are all used with a certain freedom. It is not a diary; only the final episode has any relation to soldiering; and Misfortune rather than Fortune seems to have directed the soldier's career. But doubtless life is "a war upon earth" to others than wits, and variety of occupations may therefore rank as change of service. The author seems to take that view, for he has inscribed upon his title-page, as upon a memorial column, the full legend of the parts he played during the seven years covered by this book as engineer, sheep-station hand, nigger-driver, hunter, trader, transport-rider, labour agent, cold-storage engineer, explorer, lecturer, pressman, American soldier, blockade-runner, and tramp.

It is a goodly tale, and none the less attractive because some of the occupations named are open to suspicion. The nigger-driver, the pressman, and the tramp are all characters of uncertain virtue. The labour agent and the explorer sound important, but may sink a little in the esteem of some upon nearer acquaintance. For the function of the labour agent was to supply "niggers" to the mining companies at so much a head; and the explorer's scientific object was merely to find in Portuguese territory a likely rubber-area over which he might acquire a concession for his own enrichment. Further, in the pursuit of this selfish end he sought information and guidance from the kral-people (sorry people they were, poor wretches!) wherever he came; and, if they were uncommunicative, reluctant, or untruthful, he imprisoned them within their own huts till a better mind possessed them. It is only fair to add that they would have understood no gentler argument, and that they and Mr. Hyatt always parted friends. If it be suggested that we have only the explorer's own word for that, the answer is that if Mr. Hyatt had done anything objectionable he would have delighted to mention it, in the hope of shocking somebody whom he considers more objectionable still.

His experience as sheep-station hand fills only a few preliminary pages. Sydney harbour impressed him, but little else in Sydney or Australia commanded his approval. He found the life meanly vicious in town and unutterably prosaic up-country. He was only twenty when

he went out to Rhodesia as one of the engineering staff of the Geelong mine. The appointment made him acquainted with a kind of country and of fellow-men that should have caused him to think with kindness and regret of Australia and its inhabitants. The scenery of up-country South Africa, in so far as man's presence made it, was the last word of meanness and litter. When made by other agencies, it presented itself in a variety of revolting cameos, of which the following is a fair sample :—

"In Palapye they talked eloquently of the Lotsani River. To them it was as splendid as Southend is to the Londoner ; so we started out with high hopes. We were going to quench our thirst and have a wash ; but we had yet to learn that in Africa things never quite come up to expectations. There was no running water in the Lotsani, just a baked mud watercourse with pools every few miles. When a bullock felt he had the Rinderpest, he struck out at once for the nearest pool of water. Sometimes he died on the way, but if he held out he died in the water itself ; and tens of thousands of cattle had caught the plague within a few miles of the river. Consequently, the pools consisted of beef extract, as you could tell the moment you approached them. The water stank, even when you had boiled it. There were fat slimy things on the surface, and even fatter and more slimy fish in the mud at the bottom. When you washed, you felt more dirty than ever ; when you had had a drink . . . Yet for over three weeks we drew all our water from the Lotsani."

Where the natural prospect was so displeasing, man had a rather specious excuse for being vile, and seems to have made the most of it. The typical mining camp is described as a little Gehenna of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness, turning the weak man into a blackguard, and the blackguard into a beast. To be sure, this was in the first days of gold-mining, and probably methods and men are different from what they were. Still, the total absence of any romantic aspects, is a remarkable feature in the historic portrait of South Africa, scarcely allowing it any affinity with California's, or even Australia's, first gold-mining society. Much of the moral and social difference is doubtless due to the fact that gold-exploitation in South Africa has from the first been capitalistic, and the miner a hired labourer instead of a visionary and a free adventurer for fortune. This view is partly borne out by Mr. Hyatt :—

"The life is an utterly miserable one. You are cut off completely from the outer world . . . always on the property, always at the beck and call of the company, you lose all sense of being a free man. Then, too, the air is full of suspicion. If any rumour concerning the real condition of the mine reaches the outside world, everyone is suspected of having committed the horrible crime of putting the truth into a letter. You never know who is a spy. You live either in a mud hut or a sweltering tin-roofed line of quarters, with rusted cans and empty bottles littered about outside. Probably the company insists on you having your food either in a mess run by the secretary or else down at the store, in which it has a share. In any case your food will

be outrageously dear, and it will smell of a coolie's dirty hands."

Under these conditions, Mr. Hyatt tells us, "men get nerves, and quarrel over nothing." He seems to have had his share of quarrelling, and continues it in this book, but does not always allow for the influence of the said conditions either upon the men he disliked or his own power to make the best of them. Indeed, the vein of animosity against all manner of people, with which the book fairly pulsates, would almost lead us to infer that the writer's own nerves are still the worse for his Geelong experience. The cause must be sought elsewhere, however, since he escaped betimes from that morbid environment, and took to the road—the good and wholesome road, where all wagoners were brothers and true men, whether Britons or Boers, whether of the Cape or Natal—as transport-rider and trader. These were apparently his happiest days, and supply the pleasantest pages of this record, varied and vivid as it is. During this period he and his two brothers had a good deal of big-game hunting. Mr. Hyatt would hardly apply that term to the lion, whom he hates and despises as heartily as though the British totem had been an Africander, a German, a Cornish mining-man, or one of the Tin Gods (as he always calls them) of Salisbury. He had really a good deal of business with the lion, but never came to terms, owing to the pusillanimity of the creature, who would go without a meal of donkey or bullock if he could not steal it in absolute safety.

"I am quite certain I never hit one, so I have no lion stories to tell. The lion is an unmitigated beast, that is all I know about him, a slinking pest, one of whose regal attributes is that he will sit for hours on a flat rock, waiting for a chance to kill field rats with his kingly paw."

But it is impossible to give an impression of the variety of interesting matter in the book. It is written strongly, sometimes too strongly, from page to page, and fairly oozes of South Africa, physical and social, in the years just preceding and following the war. The transport business was ruined by the great rinderpest of 1902, which the author charges to the culpable ignorance, carelessness, and finally something worse, of the Salisbury officials. To have acknowledged the existence of the plague, he says, would have had a bad effect on the City, wherefore it was neglected, and even forcibly propagated. Being left in possession of nothing but their wits, the brothers resolved to live by them, and so started upon a lecturing tour. The tour added to their record, but put nothing in their pocket, and it was as D.B.S. (distressed British subjects) that they got passage from Mauritius. Mr. Hyatt's experience in the Philippines can only be referred to here as full of local colour.

On subjects as wide apart as the perniciousness of the small-bore rifle in the hands of touring sportsmen and the uselessness of quinine in the treatment of

fever, the real character of much so-called dysentery and the real cause of labour troubles with the natives (namely, foolish and insufficient feeding), the book abounds in views, many of which seem valuable and well founded, and some crude. With all its faults of brutal phrase and morbid feeling, the book is able, honest, has cost much to write that can never be made good, and is worth reading.

NEW NOVELS.

How She Played the Game. By Lady Napier of Magdala. (John Murray.)

LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA does not concern herself unduly with the half shades and complexities of human nature. Her good people, who are usually Scotch, are entirely delightful, and her bad people, for the most part English, are very bad indeed. Therefore when her charming heroine, Jean Maxwell, left penniless by an aristocratic father, takes the post of companion with Lady Price, the rich widow of an English mayor, we are not surprised to find that this lady is astonishingly vulgar, small-minded, vain, and heartless. Jean has much to bear at her hands, but good fortune is waiting for her round the corner. When, during an illness, she is finally abandoned by her employer in Florence, she is well befriended and protected from the wicked Italian marquis and his still more wicked sister ; and when she becomes engaged to an elderly English gentleman, he most kindly relinquishes her in favour of the young Scotch lover who rather inconveniently turns up to claim her. Lady Napier's descriptions of the country immediately round Florence are good, and all the better because she is clever enough to keep her scenery in its proper place as a background.

The Dragon Painter. By Sidney McCall. (Stanley Paul & Co.)

MR. MCCALL'S novel is exclusively Japanese in scenery and characterization, and is almost as fantastic as a fairy tale. The theme is the taming of a selfish and savage young artist by the discipline of a great sorrow, caused by the belief that his wife has committed suicide. The trick played upon him savours of impiety, but the author has taken care that none but those who make a vice of their softness shall expend a tear on the sufferings of the artist, whose odious manners are unfortunately more obvious to the reader than his genius. The tale is somewhat meretricious, but it is distinctly interesting. The character of the artist's father-in-law, an artist who worships art, is touchingly delineated, and the blunt domestic who scolds him is a living and likeable creature. *The Athenæum* has already recognized Mr. McCall's knowledge of Japan. This knowledge is reflected agreeably and

unobtrusively in his present novel, which is illustrated, without much assistance to the reader's imagination, by "Gertrude McDaniel."

Sir George's Objection. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. (Nelson & Sons.)

MRS. CLIFFORD'S contribution to Messrs. Nelson's two-shilling series is a pleasant story, notwithstanding the fact that the subject is one which might easily have been made the reverse. Sir George Kerriston's objection to his only son, Harry, marrying Kitty Roberts is based upon his strong, if rather limited views on the subject of heredity. Mrs. Roberts has changed her name, and brought up her daughter on the shores of Lake Maggiore in complete ignorance that her father had died in gaol, convicted of embezzlement. The secret is known by only four people, and, against her own judgment, Mrs. Roberts accepts bad advice, and for her child's sake determines to keep her identity from Sir George. It is, however, revealed to him by a vulgar woman who has been her rival in the past, and has helped to lead her husband astray. That Sir George's objection collapses after so brief a struggle between principle and compassion, when he discovers that Kitty's father has been a friend of his own, is perhaps hardly consistent; but no doubt there were other motives at work, in which the sweet and illusive character of Helen Roberts was not an inconsiderable factor. Besides, the story had to end happily.

The Lost Halo. By Percy White. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS story is written with the ease and distinction that we have come to expect from Mr. White. The central figures of the story are the ambitious son and daughter of a humble bootmaker, both of whom break their "birth's invidious bar," one by force of his mental gifts and fervent eloquence, the other by her fascinating beauty and adaptability of manner. The eloquent young preacher is much the more interesting figure. We see his character in the making. Not to everybody is it given to acquire suddenly a saner view of life after falling on the rocks by the seashore. Still less, in the case of an ordinary person, is it likely that a second accident will restore the former narrowness and aloofness from earthly things. But the Rev. Alfred Allington is not an ordinary person, and the sudden changes in his temperament are handled with an artistic restraint that serves to make them credible. The story, sure and intimate in its character-drawing, is full of movement and humour, not without Mr. White's characteristic touch of irony, but possessing the quality of sympathy in larger measure than is usually to be found in his works.

The Hour and the Woman. By Constance Nicklin. (Methuen & Co.)

THE "WOMAN," the one clear-cut character in this book, is so sordidly bad that one would have been glad if she had been as shadowy as the others. She has the entire charge of a beautiful and sensitive little girl, the subject by turns of her love and jealous hatred, and she determines, in order to marry the father, to make herself absolutely indispensable to the child. This she succeeds in doing by an uncanny influence. There is much that is forced and that strikes one as unnecessarily ugly in the book, and in the end one is left to guess at the result of all the scheming. Some of the descriptions are clever, and the character of the "woman" fascinates, though it repels.

RECENT VERSE.

IN view of the high position held by Mr. William Watson among living poets, *Sable and Purple, with other Poems* (Eveleigh Nash), comes as a disappointment. Alike in bulk and (with one notable exception) in quality, it is slight. The poems are but four in all, and in three of them the degree of achievement is by no means remarkable. In the first the poet has unfortunately succumbed to the cramping influence which is apt to beset even the distinguished when they turn their hands to the Poetry of Occasion. Hence the memorial verses—which supply a title to the book—on the death of King Edward, differ little from the general run of such compositions by artists of inferior calibre. Moreover, Mr. Watson's mastery of diction lacks its wonted assurance. We miss the instinctive choice of the one essential, illuminating epithet, while the very sonorosity of his language seems at times over-adequate for what he has to say. The following passage (Tennysonian in its conclusion) will illustrate our meaning:—

Sea-lover, and sea-rover, throned henceforth
Amid the paths and passes of the sea;
You that have sailed, out of our stormy North,
And have not sailed in vain,
To all the golden shores where now You reign,
Through every ocean gate whereof You keep the key:
O may your power and your dominion stand
Fixt on what things soever make Life fair,
And on what things soever make men free,
In dutiful love of ordered liberty:
So shall your praise be blown from strand to strand.

The poem which follows, purporting to be a dialogue between King Alfred on the eve of death and Asser the bishop—interrupted by a short and not particularly noteworthy lyric in the accepted Old English style—seems to partake of the same neutralizing qualities. The retrospections of Alfred, prompted now and again with some officiousness by Asser, pursue their placid course to a faintly theatrical finale which leaves us unstirred.

It is otherwise with the striking ode 'In the Midst of the Seas.' This is a poem worthy of Mr. Watson, in which academic detachment gives place to imaginative zest and stately music. We quote the opening lines:—

Let them not dream that they have known the ocean
Who have but seen him where his locks are spread
'Neath purple cliffs, on curving beaches golden;
Who have but wandered where his spume is shed
On those dear Isles where thou and I were bred,
Far Britain, and far fern; and who there,
Dallying about his porch, have but beheld
The fringes of his power, and skirts of his commotion,
And culled his voiceful shells, and plucked his ravelled
hair.

The power of compelling his reader to share both thought and vision is at once the poet's privilege and test. The one is worthily exercised, and the other satisfied abundantly, in such a passage as:—

On glooming tides the great ship rode,
The great ship with her great live load.
The famous galleons of old Spain,
The prows that were King Philip's pride,
Had seemed, against her mighty side,
Things of derision and disdain.
Out from Mersey's flashing mouth,
In a night of cloud and dolorous rain,
Darkly, darkly bore she south.
In a morn of rising wind and wave
She rounded the Isle of Old Unrest,
And out into open Atlantic drove,
Till all the rage of all the wild south-west
Unmasked its thundering batteries 'gainst her populous
breast.

It is with a sense of anticlimax that we turn to the fourth and last poem, 'The Threatened Towers'—an allusion, presumably, to the present political situation. It is symmetrical, but lacking in spirit—without conviction, yet sincere. Mr. Watson's reputation is not enhanced thereby.

The most attractive feature of Lady Tennant's little volume, *Windlestraw: a Book of Verse* (Chiswick Press), is to be found in the 'Legends in Rhyme of Plants and Animals,' with which it opens. These retell in graceful and reverent verse such devout mediæval traditions as those of the Ass and his cross, the Goldfinch, 'King Solomon and the Hoopoes,' and 'The Legend of the Saintfoin,' the last being transformed to a daintily wrought Christmas carol.

Of the remaining poems, neither those which muse on Life and Death, nor those others which take Nature for their theme, are specially noteworthy. The former, though thoughtful and sincere, have little individuality to commend them; while the latter reflect such a love of Nature as may be felt by a cultivated mind, delighting to ponder on rural sights and sounds in picturesque, though not very original language, like

Spirit of shadowing cloud and gleam!
Breathe to the heart of the weary town,
Of winding water, and windy Down,
Willow by willow, stream by stream;

but reluctant to probe far beneath the surface.

More satisfactory is it to come, as we do in 'Moon Magic,' upon something of the secret of that spell which breathes in 'A Child's Garden of Verses.' We quote the little poem in full:—

One day, when Father and I had been,
To sell our sheep at Berwick Green,
We reached the farm-house late at night,
A great moon rising round and bright.

Her strange beam shed on all around,
Bewitched the trees, and streams, and ground,
Changing the willows beyond the stacks,
To little old men with crouching backs.

To-day the sun was shining plain,
They all were pollarded willows again.
But at night—do you believe they're trees?
They're little old men with twisted knees.

Lady Tennant's technique is generally good, except in 'Sarum Close'—a lyric of potential charm, had not the metre got out of hand—and in a sonnet on p. 37, where she has rashly permitted herself to rhyme "dead" with "obliterated," and "writhen" with both "given" and "Heaven."

Unlike the mass of modern verse-writers, Mr. Frederic Manning shows to the best advantage in narrative pieces. Of these his volume entitled *Poems* (John Murray) contains two, called respectively 'Thesius and Hippolyta' and 'Helgi of Lithend.' They are excellently done, the former setting forth, in a turbulent, skilfully handled metre, the

noise of battle and the lust of blood, relieved now and again by dainty fancies, such as

A wide lake gleamed in the ebb
Of the latest tide of the light ;
or
And the blue of the skies lay split,
Pooled, shining from late rains shed.

The poetical individuality of the latter, a sustained and vigorous piece of blank verse, is scarcely impaired even by the unfortunately familiar cadence of the lines :—

So, all day long, the uncertain combat flowed,
Between the grey bents and the broken ground.

Mr. Manning's shorter poems, however, form the bulk of the volume, and they are without exception disappointing. The following, entitled 'Soleil Couchant,' is characteristic :—

Love is but a wind that blows
Over waves, or fields of corn,
Floating petals, falling snows,
The swift passing of the dawn.

These are all Love's signs, perchance,
Floating, fragile, drifting things !
Dead leaves are we in the dance,
Moved by his unresting wings.

Love is light within thine eyes,
Dearest ! Love is all thy tears.
Let us for this hour be wise :
What have we to hope from years ?

Here may be observed all the verbal facility common enough nowadays, impeccable rhymes—if we except "corn" and "dawn"—and rhythms beyond cavi; but the thought is neither above nor below what customarily passes for such in minor verse.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Recollections of What I Saw, What I Lived Through, and What I Learned, during more than Fifty Years of Social and Literary Experience, by Isabella Fyvie Mayo (John Murray), is an unequal book, containing a good deal that is interesting, but also some triviality. Mrs. Mayo's recollections of her childhood and girlhood reproduce with evident fidelity a social past which is not easily recoverable elsewhere. As the daughter of a London baker who came of a farming family in Buchan, she spent her early years in Bedford Street, Strand. Except for a brief visit to his old home, her father never slept outside his house, and the family holidays were spent at Shepherd's Bush. Within this limited area Mrs. Mayo's observation ranges with the minute attention to detail of some Dutch master. She has much to tell about the insanitary condition of dwellings in Early Victorian days, about the eccentricities of education, about vanished features of Church life and the neighbours' peculiarities and tragedies. Here is a capital bit of character, the narrator of the story being a Highland lady of good family who kept up a brave heart in spite of straitened means :—

"I recollect her telling us once of much insolvency endured while she was living over a little dairy in Kensington—insolvency based on her manifest poverty and her presumed 'stuck-upness.' But I know how to deal with these people," she said. 'I took all quite quietly, as if I did not notice what was meant, but a day or two afterwards I took out a piece of Turkey carpet and hung it over the banister, and I washed a piece of fine old lace and hung it up to dry. I heard that woman come out of her shop and look at the things, and presently she was whispering to her cronies, and next time I went downstairs they were quite civil—quite servile.'"

Mrs. Mayo also relates with spirit the tale of her literary beginnings, which received encouragement from Joan Ingelow, and wise warning from the younger Hood ;

while her readers will follow the inexperienced girl with admiration as she struggles to pay off, from the scanty wages of a law-copyist and secretary, a debt of 800*l.* in which the bakery business became involved after her father's death. But in a long chapter entitled 'Memories of Interesting People' some small fry are introduced ; and various incidents come at second-hand from Mrs. Samuel Carter Hall, who was a kind friend to Mrs. Mayo. Even more discursive is the writer's account of her travels, nor is much point to be discovered in the anecdotes about clairvoyance and "second-sight," though it is amusing to hear once more about the specious Daniel Home.

With all their faults, these recollections of over fifty years are courageous and honourable ; and we note with pleasure that the veteran author dates her literary success from a review of her 'Occupations of a Retired Life' in *The Athenæum*.

"Le Petit Homme Rouge" is already known to us as the author of an illuminating book on the Second Empire, 'The Court of the Tuileries.' His new volume, *The Favourites of Henry of Navarre* (Chatto & Windus), is occupied with more ancient history, and tells of Henry IV. of France and how far his intrigues touched and influenced his politics. Le Petit Homme Rouge believes that

"although women have been debarred by the Salic Law from reigning in France, they have really exercised more power and influence there than in any other country. It is, indeed, certain that the fair and frail creatures, with whom one or another sovereign became infatuated in the days of the old monarchy, often proved, for good or for evil, important factors in the national life, and that due account of them and their influence should therefore be taken by every student who desires to arrive at a right understanding of French history."

Considerable assistance to such an understanding is undoubtedly provided by this volume, in which an immense number of obscure facts concerning Henry IV.'s mistresses have been assembled. Whether the completed work is worth the erudition and labour lavished upon it may, perhaps, be doubted. There is something remorseless and cruel in thus forcing the beautiful playthings of a dead king into the limelight of history, with its cold and impersonal accuracy.

Dunbar Pedigree. (Stratford-on-Avon, Jaggard & Co.)—This pedigree, which is printed in an inconvenient chart flanked on either side by a list of the Kings of England and those of Scotland, deduces the descent of the Dunbars of Durris from Cospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar and March. It is a pedigree of "the old school," depending on tradition, and considerably at variance with the carefully prepared article on the Earls of Dunbar in 'The Scots Peerage.' As one example only, Patrick, fifth Earl, is here stated to have married "Ada (or Ilda), daughter of King William the Lyon"; but it is common knowledge that she was a bastard. We hope more care has been taken with the later tree of the Dunbars of Durris, who obtained a baronetcy, the foundations of which are said to be "from authentic manuscripts and printed sources in the possession of E. H. W. Butterworth, Esq., of Liverpool." The compiler is Mr. William Jaggard.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. METHUEN publish *Golden Days in Many Lands*, by Winifred H. Leys, who, to judge from internal evidence, lives in New Zealand. Absence of dates—indirectly supplied, however, in some cases by reference to public events—and a curious arrangement of chapters make it uncertain whether the volume represents the results of two or of many journeys, and show that most of the notes are far from fresh in point of time. The author begins with the scenery of the English Lakes. Norway, and—by a curious inversion—the Danube and then the Rhine are next dealt with, and the more usually visited of the Italian towns and lakes follow. Holland is sandwiched between Rome and Cairo : after a glimpse at Palestine, India, Ceylon, the Yosemite, and two Pacific island groups bring up the rear.

It will be seen that our traveller is handicapped by the familiar character of the places she describes. Had the book appeared at the moment when most of it seems to have been written, it would have suffered less from the intensity of competition than it does in the present day. To take India for example, the last few years have produced a heavy crop of volumes from skilled pens—volumes singularly graphic, and even useful, when one considers the shortness of the visits in most of the cases. Moreover, the books of which we speak were all illustrated by photographs, not indeed prettier than those of the book before us, but fresher and depicting scenes of Indian life by far more attractive to the reader. The Kutab, the ruins and British monuments of Lucknow and Cawnpore, the Taj, and the great mosque at Delhi, are hackneyed at the present day. In such comment the author must find no suggestion of blame, for her book is readable for a public less oppressed by the weight of printed pages than may be the editor of *The Athenæum*. At the worst we may think the author, in India, somewhat of "a griffin"—universally, a trifle "green." After visiting Luxor and crossing the Holy Land, she still records her first impressions of coffee at Cairo in words that show inability to distinguish between the merits of "Turkish" and "French" methods of preparing the decoction. "The Moka"—probably from Brazil—is praised, but with the note that "it was brought in quaint little brass pots... the coffee thick with soft grounds which filled the throat... and are vastly unpleasant." The "evening cup was clear." The latter had either been prepared on Western principles, or, if "Turkish," had received correct treatment by the administration of the cold douche which causes the sinking and consolidation of "the grounds." The use of "would" for "should" is a habit perhaps brought from provincial Scotland, or acquired in the South Sea Dominions, unhappily, under majority rule, it seems destined to prevail.

The Spirit of Romance. By Ezra Pound. (Dent.)—"The aim of the present work," says Mr. Pound in his Preface, "is to instruct"; and again : "I have attempted to examine certain forces, elements, or qualities which were potent in the medieval literature of the Latin tongues, and are, as I believe, still potent in our own." It was therefore surely not unnatural to suppose that we should find a detailed discussion of the peculiar characteristics of Romance literature, an attempted definition of the term "romantic," and an examination as to how far the spirit of the Romance

languages coincides with the spirit of romantic literature.

Unfortunately, out of the 250 pages Mr. Pound has given us, only two are devoted to these questions, and the gist of what he there says is contained in the following original and illuminating statements:—

"The perverted asceticism which is called 'classic' in drama like Racine's, or verse like Pope's, never existed in the Greek."

"Neither are witches and magical fountains the peculiar hall-mark of the 'romantic.'"

"Speaking generally, the spells or equations of 'classic' art invoke the beauty of the normal, and spells of 'romantic' art are said to invoke the beauty of the unusual. However, any classification of works of art is unsatisfactory. I fear the pigeon-hole, though it bring apparent convenience."

That is all we get from Mr. Pound on the general æsthetic question. As regards the individual authors and works of art of which he treats, his criticism, as he himself tells us, "has consisted in selection rather than in presentation of opinion." We get in consequence pages of bald, flat translation from Dante, and a number of Provençal poets, a few passages from Rossetti and Swinburne, and several résumés of poems by Marie de France and Chrétien de Troyes. We cannot acquire much appreciation of Provençal literature by reading such a rendering as this:—

"I am fallen into ill favour, and in sooth I have done as the fool on the bridge, and I do not know why it happened to me, except that I climb the mount too far."

However, when we are favoured with a "presentation of opinion" it is not much gain. These are fair samples of Mr. Pound's criticism:—

"The tales [Chrétien's] are to-day what they were to Dante: 'The very beautiful legends of King Arthur.'"

"Shakespeare is perhaps more brilliant in his use of epithets of proper quality... on the other hand, Dante is, perhaps, more apt in 'comparison.'"

"It is not Villon's art, but his substance, that pertains."

Moreover, it cannot be said that Mr. Pound makes up for his matter by his manner. His style may be judged from this passage, which is certainly not at all more affected than many others:—

"Certain qualities and furnishings are germane to all fine poetry; there is no need to call them either classic or romantic. It makes little difference whether Ulysses dally with Calypso, or Yvain be graciously entreated by Morgana. Philomel is ubiquitous."

'The Spirit of Romance' is a disappointing book.

A Short History of Greek Literature from Homer to Julian. By Wilmer Cave Wright. Edited by Herbert Weir Smyth. (Pitman & Sons.)—We confess we are not altogether content with the scheme of this book. The author endeavours within the compass of 500 crown octavo pages to give a rational account not only of the masterpieces of Greek literature, but also of the silver age and the decadence, and moreover to supply a catalogue of MSS., translations, and even monographs on all its special problems. The result is, of course, a kaleidoscope rather than an orderly prospect. The author in her Preface boldly tells us that her volume is intended for such as have no classical education, but who are persuaded that they cannot understand even their own literature without learning its relations to Greek. How, we ask, will strings of names and dates help them? How will the judgment of the learned about Homer or Hesiod profit them, unless they have spent

time on the originals? Are we to have handbooks with notes and comments so well selected that the student need not read the actual text of the master? We have recently seen an edition of a play by Shakespeare praised for this very quality!

The other class our author proposes to benefit is the student in his second or third college year. He requires, it seems, a conspectus of the whole of Greek literature. We think such a notion absurd and mischievous. What does a boy, in his undergraduate course, want to know about Callimachus or Nonnus or Aratus? Not one in a hundred of such students has even a respectable knowledge of the great masters; why should his attention be frittered away by wandering in these by-ways? The idea of bottling up this whole vast and noble subject into a handbook of 500 pages is a bad sign of the age, and we protest against it.

Probably it is not the author that is to blame for this scheme, but the publishers. The book seems to us rather fitted for the American than the English market, and we notice that the author is a teacher in Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania), one of the greatest and best of American ladies' colleges. We say at once that she appears well equipped for her position. Her book is stuffed with learning, and most of it very accurate. If she has read a tithe of the German monographs which she enumerates in her bibliography, she is indeed a learned woman. Her summary, for example, of the debate on the rhythm in Demosthenes's prose is clear and sensible, though she does not know Blass's special article in defence of his theory published in *Hermathena*. But such small omissions are very rare in her pages. One of the most manifest slips is her ignorance that the 'Contest of Homer and Hesiod' is not dated, as it seemed to be, by its mention of the Emperor Hadrian; nor is it by a sophist of that age, for in the Petrie papyri (which she puts a century too late elsewhere) there are fragments of it among papers of the third century B.C., and it may possibly be the work of Alkidamas, as the editor suggested. So also we are not content with the brief and wholesale depreciation of Polybius, which would almost make us venture to guess that the critic had never read him.

Perhaps the most serious criticism we can make on an American author is that his book is not up to date. To us old-fashioned people, if the work be sound, absolute novelty is a minor consideration. But here it strikes us that there is no reference to anything later than 1906, and little even so late, whereas there have since been considerable additions to our knowledge which should have interested so keen a student as Miss Wright. The 'Antiope' of Euripides she does not mention, though a considerable fragment appeared in 1891 for the first time. And why not include the 'Hypsipyle' of the same poet? Why not the great addition to our knowledge of Callimachus? These exciting finds have not only been printed, but also keenly discussed, within the last four years, and an up-to-date manual should have mentioned them. So likewise the new historian, be he Cratippus or Theopompus, should have found a place among the later discoveries.

The attempt to cover so much ground has unavoidably led to some slipshod or over-confident statements. It is more than doubtful that the great library of Alexandria was burnt in 47 B.C., for Cicero, Cæsar's bitterest enemy and detractor, writing letters almost daily during that Egyptian crisis, never says

one word about the catastrophe. It is true that pastoral poetry postulates a bright climate, but it is new to us that in Ireland, the most pastoral country in Europe (whose climate is gloomy), as "in no other country, are the illiterate poor given to poetical composition."

We will not quarrel with the author as to her favourable view of Sappho's character; but we doubt whether she was ever exiled, and we call attention to the fact that at least one remarkable fragment recently recovered is not mentioned. The same is the case concerning the scraps of Corinna which have turned up on papyrus.

The author thinks it too soon to offer an opinion on the copious fragments of scenes from Menander, but her note adds "in this year, 1906." We should have been glad if she had rewritten this note, for now we can form a better judgment of the reasons why Menander was not jealously preserved by the early scholars and grammarians. The most curious point regarding these 1,500 lines, recovered, we may say, from several plays, is that not a single line suitable to quote as an aphorism appears among them, though we have many hundreds of such lines in the older collections of fragments. We are not so sure as our author that 'The Constitution of Athens' really comes from Aristotle's pen; many of the best English scholars will not accept it, despite the chorus of German assertion. But in any case we do not agree with her verdict on the style of this pamphlet, which she declares "a great improvement on that of Aristotle's other extant writings, fluent and clear"! Those who reject it do so on the very ground that its style is poor and jejune and lacks the pregnant richness of suggestion conspicuous in the master's acknowledged works.

It remains for us to say a word about the author's style. She is, we understand, an Englishwoman, but evidently much influenced by American surroundings. Such phrases as "it shakes one's credulity in the legend" seem to us foreign in flavour. "The extraordinary and almost fanatic specialization of Socrates makes his pupils seem many-sided by contrast" is the strangest picture of Socrates we have ever met with; and "In Apuleius the air of magic that decadents [?] love pervades the whole" is to us unintelligible. We hail a single flash of humour in this very serious and earnest work: "The punishment of Prometheus might seem to be too severe for the offense [*sic*], but those who think so are reminded by J. A. Symonds that Adam and Eve forfeited the happiness of the whole human race by gathering fruit from a forbidden tree."

The Church of England in the Eighteenth Century. By Alfred Plummer. (Methuen & Co.)—Dr. Plummer's work in Biblical exegesis is so eminent and continuous that we may regard his historical excursions as the amusements of scanty leisure. The book before us is a summary of the well-filled notebooks of a cultivated man rather than a definite contribution to historical study; and it has hardly more than a passing concern with the history of the Church of England. Dr. Plummer is so much interested in the politics and literature of the eighteenth century, in bypaths of knowledge, and achievements of English activity outside Great Britain, that he wanders frequently and far from the ostensible subject of his book. If a full and interesting account of the origin of Episcopacy in North America may be admitted—as certainly it may be—to be relevant to the main issue, we

cannot say the same for pages in which Walpole's politics are discussed, or long lists of men of letters given, or much space occupied with the personal characters of George I., George II., Queen Caroline, and "Prince Fred," and even the details of their deaths and funerals. Sometimes a whole chapter is filled up in this way with matter in which the Church has very little concern indeed. Now there really was a great deal of work done, and there was a great deal of important history in the Church of England during the eighteenth century. This is told, no doubt, in many other books; but that is no reason why Dr. Plummer should omit to tell it. Our disappointment, however, is rather with the title than the book. The volume is a very pleasant account, cleverly and sympathetically put together, of English life and literature from Anne to George III., with a good deal about religion, and about the Wesleys in particular.

A few criticisms of small points must be added. A dated list of writers which occupies a page and a half, and includes such people as Mandeville and Charlotte Lennox, should not omit Shenstone, who has a good deal to say about the clergy, too, by the way. A reference to an effort for reunion "now being made by the Old Catholics" is obscure. Defoe's "Tour throughout Great Britain" should not be taken for authentic evidence, unless supported by contemporary witness. What is meant by saying that Anne was the first queen regnant crowned "with the full Anglican service"? Lady Newdigate-Newdegate is hardly an authority worth quoting for the date at which Whigs and Tories became organized parties, when we have Mahon and Lecky. That Wake's treatise "remains as a permanent settlement" of the constitutional questions in regard to Convocation will not be generally admitted by ecclesiastical lawyers. Passively to accept the Hanoverians was not incompatible with the doctrine of non-resistance, but rather the reverse. The statement in regard to the Test Act that "there is no other example in history of the legislators of a country deliberately prostituting the most sacred ordinance of their own creed," &c., shows a fundamental misunderstanding of the intention of the legislature. It is true that the Act led to shocking scandals, but the aim of the Parliament which passed it was simply (in a nervous apprehension lest the times of the Commonwealth should return) to secure that all those who held office in England should be members of the Church of England. Parliament took (as is taken to-day as a matter of mere statistics; for example, in the proceedings of the Commission on the Welsh Church), an obvious test: they concluded that those who dissented from the Church of England did so conscientiously, and therefore could not communicate at her altars. They must not be too severely blamed because they proved to be wrong.

A Vicarious Vagabond, by Denis Crane (Hurst & Blackett), is a record of experience of life amongst the poorest of the poor. Its author, that he might know first hand life amongst the homeless and the wretches of London, disguised himself successively as a "station tout," a matchseller, a kerb-merchant, a street beggar, a workhouse casual, and a "dossier." With considerable skill he relates his experiences. Valuable information is given concerning the "submerged" and the effect of the efforts made to uplift them. One of the most interesting chapters is entitled 'Lazarus at Church.' In ragged attire, and presenting a most disreputable appearance, the author

attended several representative places of worship, both Church of England and Nonconformist. He was remarkably well received. His experiences contradict the superficial criticism that the ragged and poor are not welcome in churches or chapels. The last chapter, entitled 'Summing Up,' contains some wise reflections. Mr. Crane's interesting book will be of distinct service to those who desire the solution of some of the most difficult problems confronting the social reformer.

The Cornish Coast (North). By Charles G. Harper. (Chapman & Hall.)—The coastline of the one hundred and twenty miles of North Cornwall, which stretches from the south side of Marsland Mouth in the parish of Morwenstow to the extreme tip of the Land's End, is of exceptional interest. This book, however, is not a real account of this stretch of rugged coast scenery, which could only be attempted by a conscientious and capable pedestrian. To such a one this work will be rather unsatisfactory. There is no evidence of the delights of following rugged coastguard paths or risking the circuits of sandy estuaries. All that has apparently been done by this frequent writer on English scenery is to journey to some of the well-known tourist haunts by bicycle or motor-car, and thus to sample the coast-line, omitting many of the most charming stretches and romantic views which can only be gained on foot.

Stories and legends, which have been printed and reprinted many times, are here reproduced. The lover of Cornish coast scenery or intending visitors will hardly be satisfied with well-worn "incidents," largely fables, in the life of Stephen Hawker; the 1643 fight of Sir Bevil Grenville against the Parliament; Hawker's 'Silent Tower of Botreaux,' reproduced in full; the usual talk as to Tintagel and King Arthur; continuous quotations from, or jears at, the local novels of Mr. Baring-Gould and Miss Braddon; many pages as to the oft-told tale of the will of John Knill of St. Ives; and about as much as to harvest customs, long since obsolete, culled from the pages of Brand's century-old 'Popular Antiquities,' and not peculiar to Cornwall.

A striking feature of this rockgirt coast is the frequency with which the remains or the foundations of oratories, cells, or small chapels of the early Celtic saints are met with, usually on the higher eminences of the cliffs. The whole story of the descent of Irish missionaries on the north coast of Cornwall, and the way in which they have left their names behind them in the dedications of churches as well as in remnants of their ancient sanctuaries, is brimful of interest and attraction to many. Mr. Harper uses the incidental references to these saints too exclusively as pegs whereon to hang his quips and jests. When he comes to write of modern days, he appears to find it impossible to restrain his bitterness concerning anything which savours of High Church or ritualistic practices. A little distance from Newquay is the old church of St. Crantock. Until recent years the condition of this fabric was a scandal to the neighbourhood. It was not only semi-ruinous, but also dirty and neglected. About ten years ago an admirable restoration was begun, and now, under a new and devoted vicar, the building is in such good order that it is well worth a pilgrimage. Mr. Harper's comment on this interesting sanctuary is, we feel, a piece of gratuitous acerbity:—

"It is a dim interior....and women are found kneeling and genuflecting in corners, passing the

afternoons in that way, out of the reach of God's sunshine, and examining their own paltry two-penny-halfpenny souls, and imagining that to be religion. That kind of soul is not worth the saving. Believe me, work, and a care rather for the souls and bodies of others, is a better way to salvation than bowing before images in a church, day by day."

In the account of the once sand-buried church of St. Enodoc, a church full of romantic interest and exceptional details, the chief point made by Mr. Harper is that a former incumbent is said to have occasionally made his way through the roof at the time when it was buried. This is his comment:—

"Zeal, you say? Ah! no, my friends, he was anxious for his tithes, which, in the event of no services being held, would have been endangered."

Any one who knows church law should be aware that such a statement is incorrect.

Mr. Harper's divagations are not always happy. He makes an elementary mistake in Latin when he attempts to quote the rhyme on various meanings of "malo." The pilchard fishing of St. Ives leads to some irrelevant remarks on Free Trade and Tariff Reform; and when he is discussing at Tintagel the alleged parentage of King Arthur, he has the bad taste to write that "it is an ancient and more romantic version of Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea."

THE illustrations to recent volumes of the Memorial Edition of Meredith's works (Constable) have not been altogether happy. The portrait of Lassalle after Krauskopf's etching, which is the frontispiece to *The Tragic Comedians*, suggests a puling, dreamy boy, and can hardly be better as a likeness than it is as a picture. The etching of Meredith himself by Mr. Mortimer Menpes which opens *Diana of the Crossways* has life and character, but it is mannered and a little flimsy too; as to the photograph of the Crossways Farm-House, one can hardly believe that Diana's residence owes anything to it but the name. Güling's illustrations to *Lord Ormont*, which appeared originally in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, have a certain prettiness about them, but they were not worth reproduction, and the great scene between Lord Ormont and his sister, which is the subject of the feeblest of the three, ought not to have been tampered with.

The frontispiece to *One of our Conquerors* is in another category; it is a photograph, taken by Mrs. Sturgis, of her father in walking costume, with cap and stick, and presents him to us in a new and very delightful aspect, adding greatly to the value of this edition. The attitude is meditative, and the drooping shoulders are a particularly endearing touch. We fancy him called by his favourite South-West to those woods from which he can never be dissociated in our affection.

Dead Language and Dead Languages, with Special Reference to Latin. An Inaugural Lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool by J. P. Postgate, Litt. D. (John Murray).—We would call the attention of scholars and lovers of the classics to this striking lecture, delivered last year by Dr. Postgate, the new Professor of Latin at Liverpool.

Dr. Postgate contends that only in a commercial sense can Latin and Greek be described as dead, and that, seen from any but a commercial point of view, they take their places with other foreign languages. For business purposes, he argues, some universal language—such as Esperanto—would be far

more satisfactory than a smattering of French, German, and Spanish; while as a means to culture Greek and Latin can well hold their own. The man of to-day can find more that will help him to live well in Plato and Sophocles than in the writings of modern German philosophers and poets.

In our judgment, the Professor succeeds in making out a strong case for the classics. His arguments are often striking and original, and the quality of his dialectic may be inferred from the following extract:—

"But," says the unabashed objector, "You have picked your examples, and I will pick mine. Can you say in your dead Latin, 'Shall I telephone for your motor?' I cannot; nor could you in your living English, had you not taken your verb, *telephone*, from the one dead language and your noun, *motor*, from the other."

PROF. KYNASTON.

CANON KYNASTON, Professor of Greek in the University of Durham, died last Monday. Born in 1835, he was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge. His academic career was particularly distinguished; for, after winning the Porson, the Camden, and the Sir William Browne medal, he was placed in a bracket of four as Senior Classic. He was elected to a fellowship at his College in 1858; and having acted as an assistant master at Eton for some years, he was appointed Principal of Cheltenham College in 1874. Dr. Lightfoot in 1889 chose Kynaston for the resident canonry of Durham to which is attached the Chair of Greek in the University. The Professor's reputation as a scholar must rest upon his edition of Theocritus. As an athlete his fame is not less secure, for he rowed seven in the Cambridge boat of 1856, and stroked it in the following year.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF MANUSCRIPT RESEARCH.

A GREAT French scholar has remarked that the first question that a student of history should ask on entering the archives which contain the MSS. or records of which he is in search is, "What lists are available for the use of the public?"

The importance of this question may be obvious, but at the same time it is not always asked. Indifference or timidity keeps many students tongue-tied on a subject which is sometimes, no doubt, one of considerable delicacy. Certainly the fact remains that, for lack of this precaution, works of research have been produced in an incomplete form and many seekers after knowledge have been sent empty away. It is equally certain that the value of many official works of reference, such as Calendars of records or State Papers, has been seriously affected by the same deficiency of information. It is therefore a matter of the utmost importance that historical students in this country should encourage the production of official lists both of MSS. and records by every means in their power. The appreciation of such inventories by the literary public is in itself a stimulus to official enterprise in this direction, for it must be remembered that these lists can only be compiled by the officials themselves. Not only should they be prepared; they should also possess the qualities of completeness, convenience and permanence of reference, and accessibility. In addition to these essential requirements,

a diplomatic description and scientific classification of each class of documents should be at least attempted.

If we were to consider the state of the official repertories of English archives by the light of the above provisions, some interesting discoveries might easily be made. In the first place, completeness is a merit to which the catalogues of libraries and lists of archives are not entitled, without certain reservations. In the case of libraries, however, the growth of the collections, both of books and MSS., though rapid, is continuous, and the accessions can be dealt with in supplementary lists. In these circumstances the arrears of listing will only be a matter of degree. On the other hand, the contents of archives that are still unlisted, or for which no complete list is available, have for the most part remained in that condition during many centuries, the paucity of lists being due to special causes. In former days, indeed, lists were the stock-in-trade of the officials, who subsisted by the fees charged for their inspection. Now that official fees are confined in most archives to professional searches, the incompleteness of the lists accessible may perhaps be ascribed to two further causes. One of these is the official reticence which renders the production of inventories of modern state papers a matter of discretion, if not of favour. The other cause may be found in the official zeal or literary fastidiousness which prompts the revision or recasting of newly completed lists at frequent intervals. Again, it may be fairly assumed that English archivists, unlike their Continental brethren, are not enamoured of the art of cataloguing as an accomplishment apart from a duty. Some fifty years ago, in an evil hour for modern students, the idea occurred to the director of our archives not only that the making of calendars and indexes of documents was a more interesting employment than the preparation of lists, but also that the use of the latter might be thereby dispensed with. Thus it has come to pass that, after all these years, no complete list of British records and State Papers has yet been printed. More than this, no complete list of any single class of those records has been published, following the divisions of the old courts of law; whilst the specimens that have been published of certain sub-divisions are in imminent danger, like the older types of battleships, of being ranked as obsolete.

In respect of the remaining desiderata above referred to, which comprise the convenience to readers of a strictly alphabetical and chronological arrangement, the importance of permanent references, and the safeguard of publication to ensure freedom of access, it is only necessary to observe that they remain desiderata still.

Until these simple needs are satisfied, it is useless to insist upon the advantage of scientific description or classification in a list of archives. Nevertheless, the subject is one that has been deeply studied abroad; and even in this country the printed literature is not devoid of interest. Apart from printed Guides to the collections, in which, thanks to private enterprise, English and American archives excel, there is no adequate bibliography of lists of MSS. and records. This bibliography would include such types as the prehistoric printed list, the ancient manuscript calendar, and the modern list, whether printed or MS., with its various supplements. Of these, the first two are virtually useless, whilst the third is frequently inadequate, and also liable to be modified or superseded by additional versions. Moreover, but a small proportion

of the modern lists are published, those which are privately printed or in MS. being only communicated to the reader, as M. Langlois has noted, by the courtesy of the officials or else located in the course of casual investigations.

Such, briefly, is the European position in respect of the instruments which must be regarded as an essential part of the modern student's equipment for original research. We have suggested that the deficiencies observable in the supply of adequate lists are less marked in the case of public collections of MSS. and muniments than in that of archives, whilst it has been alleged that our own archives are more deficient in this respect than those of France, Holland, Belgium, or the United States. This is an invidious comparison which does not concern us here; but there can be little doubt that the requirements of the cosmopolitan student include a published key to all official lists, together with published class-lists and the lists of "special collections" advocated by M. L. Delisle. These inventories would bring the archives, as it were, to our doors, and they would also save much precious time and dispel unprofitable mysteries. Many years must probably elapse before we, in this country, can hope to realize the ideal of French scholars in the shape of a complete register of the manuscript sources available for the study of British history and literature—a task attempted by Edward Bernard in the seventeenth century, and resumed on too large a scale by the late Sir T. D. Hardy. In the meantime much could be accomplished in several directions if the extreme importance of the matter were clearly recognized.

With sufficient encouragement and financial support, the Manuscript Department of the British Museum could doubtless give the finishing touches to its great "class catalogue," the publication of which would be a boon to students throughout Europe, for American scholars have already solved this problem of the English archives. The collections of the great university libraries, colleges, and certain learned corporations have been taken in hand during the last twenty years with excellent results. The muniments of cities and cathedrals are still chiefly known to us through the able Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, but independent lists of these and several private collections have been issued in our time. A glance at the valuable statistics compiled a few years ago by the Committee on Local Records will, however, show that the minor collections are strikingly deficient in this essential condition of good custody. There are also some notable defaulters in high places, and certain hardened offenders have attempted to justify their conservative habits by a plea of legal caution. Again, it is unfortunate that our modern archives have not succeeded in completing a dozen adequate lists amongst some hundreds of published volumes of calendars, indexes, and texts.

At the same time a display of public spirit in such matters can scarcely be looked for in the absence of public interest, which must not be mistaken for the self-interest of scholars concerned for the rapid production of calendars and indexes, regardless of the precepts of historical method, which insist that a list of the sources shall have precedence of every other form of official publication.

On another occasion we hope to notice in greater detail the published lists of archives and collections of manuscripts of a public nature.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

ALTHOUGH the current work of the establishment is largely concerned with the reissues of the defective reports of an earlier generation of inspectors, the Commission continues to issue with commendable regularity new reports or new volumes of reports in progress. Amongst the latter the Stuart Papers preserved in Windsor Castle have already taken a recognized place in the list of original sources for the reigns of Anne and George I. Those calendared in the new volume, besides some Addenda of earlier date, cover a period of six months, from March to August, 1717. The increasing bulk of this collection may be inferred from the fact that a volume of nearly 700 pages is devoted to the last instalment.

Whether, apart from the interest attached to their provenance and the glamour of the Jacobite cause, such a full reproduction of these papers would have been desirable on purely historical grounds is doubtful. As it is, however, they are presented to us with the scholarly apparatus that we expect from Mr. Blackburne Daniell. Certainly, the student of history has reason to be grateful for the skill with which he has deciphered the mysterious rhapsodies of Jacobite correspondents.

The political interest of this collection is indicated in an excellent Introduction. This, supplemented by the scientific Index which is a feature of the Reports of the Commission, affords a convenient key to the voluminous and often tedious correspondence. Of special interest are the sanguine anticipation of the conversion of certain Whig statesmen, and some curious revelations of Jacobite intrigue with Sweden and its effect on the attitude of Russia towards the Government of George I.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY concluded their sales for the season with a three-day sale of books on July 27th, 28th, and 29th, the total realized during the sale being 1,551l. 19s. 6d. Among the chief prices obtained were the following: Montesquieu, *Le Temple de Gnide*, large-paper edition with plates, 25l. 10s. *Alpine Journal*, Vols. I. to XXV. with Index, 24l. *Paradise Lost*, first edition, 15l. 5s. *Mercator*, or *Commerce Retrieved*, edited by Defoe, extremely rare, no other copy being traceable as sold at auction, 51l. *Racinet*, *Costume Historique*, 15l. 5s. *Symonds's Renaissance in Italy*, first edition, 17l. 5s. *Preston's Lamentable Tragedy*, black-letter, 26l. 10s. *FitzGerald's Omar Khayyâm*, first edition, 49l. *Dallaway and Cartwright's History of the Western Division of Sussex*, original edition, 21l. 5s. *Lathy, The Angler*, first edition, 16l.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Bede (Venerable), *Lives of the First Five Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow*: Benedict, Ceolfrid, Eosterwine, Sigfrid, and Huethbert, 5/ net.
Reprinted from the edition of 1818 with the Rev. Peter Wilcock's Life of the author.
Burr (Rev. Reginald C.), *The Lord's Day, "the Rest Day of the Heart,"* 1d.
No. 18 of Church of England Manuals.
Church Quarterly Review, July, 3/
First Catechism of Christian Instruction and Doctrine in the Cree Language, 1/8
Hopkins (F. A.), *The Proof of God*, 1/
Lockett (Rev. William), *Judge Fairly*, 1/6 net.
A reply to J. Faa di Bruno's 'Catholic Belief.'

Old Syriac Gospels, or Evangelion Da-Mepharreshê, 25/ net.

The text of the Sinai or Syro-Antiochene palimpsest, with the variants of the Curetonian text, and a list of quotations from ancient authors, edited by Agnes Smith Lewis.
Stephenson (Rev. James), *The Incarnation: the Fact; the Proofs; the Meaning; and the Result*, 1d.

No. 19 of the Church of England Manuals.
Toespraken op de Collecten en Evangelien voor de Zondagen in het Jaar, 2/8

Edited by W. P. G. Schierhout, A Dutch version based on Mrs. C. D. Francis's 'Weekly Church Teaching for the Little Classes' and 'For the Elder Classes' and the Rev. W. Denton's 'The Gospels for Sundays.'

Law.

Moffet (Thomas), *Land Taxes and Mineral Right Duties from a Surveyor's and Valuer's Standpoint*, Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, 5/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Babbitt (Irving), *The New Laocoon*, 5/ net.

An essay on the confusion of the arts.

Binns (Charles F.), *The Potter's Craft*, 6/ net.

A practical guide for the studio and workshop.

Poetry and Drama.

Balbernie (Kitty), *Arion of Lesbos*, and other Poems, 3/6 net.

Bourdillon (F. W.), *Ode in Defence of the Matterhorn against the Proposed Railway to its Summit*, 1/ net.

Edward VII.: Poetical Tributes to his Memory, 5/ net.

Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw.

Lermontoff, *The Demon*, 1/ net.

Translated from the Russian by Ellen Rich-ter.

Musa Latina Aberdonensis: Vol. III. Poetae Minores.

Edited by William Keith Leask.

Nashe (Thomas), *Works of*, Vol. V., 50/ net the set.

Edited from the original texts by Ronald B. McKerrow, with introduction and index.

For notice of Vols. I. and II. see *Athen.*, July-Dec., 1904, p. 694.

Music.

Parkes (John H.), *The Relationship of Signs and Sounds in Music (Elements of Music)*, 1/6

Intended to form a basis for theoretical study.

Bibliography.

Book-Prices Current, Vol. XXIV., Part IV.

Library, July, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

Bergson (Henri), *Time and Free Will: an Essay on the Immediate Data of Consciousness*, 10/6 net.

Authorized translation by F. L. Pogson, in the Library of Philosophy.

Political Economy.

Grice (J. Watson), *National and Local Finance*, 10/6 net.

A review of the relations between the central and local authorities in England, France, Belgium, and Prussia during the nineteenth century.

With a preface by Sidney Webb.

History and Biography.

Boer War, *Handbook to the*, 5/ net.

With general map of South Africa and 18 sketch maps and plans.

Complete Peerage, Extant, Extinct, or Dormant, by G. E. C.: Vol. I, Ab-adam to Basing.

New edition, revised and much enlarged by the Hon. Vicary Gibbs.

Dutch Records of Madras Government: Extracts from General Inventories and Establishment Lists of the Years 1743, 1761, and 1780, copied by the Rev. P. Groot, 1/

Lingley (Charles Ramsdell), *The Transition in Virginia from Colony to Commonwealth*, 6s.

One of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law published by Columbia University.

Morris (James A.), *The Brig of Ayr*, and Something of its Story.

With 10 illustrations.

Neale (Walter), *The Sovereignty of the States*, 81 net.

An oration to the survivors of the 8th Virginia Regiment, while they were gathered about the graves of their fallen comrades, on the battle-ground of Manassas, July 21, 1910.

Geography and Travel.

Cox (J. Charles), *Rambles in Surrey*, 6/

Most of the chapters describe actual rambles.

Dufferin (Lord), *Letters from High Latitudes*, 1/ net.

Some account of a voyage in 1856, with an Introduction by R. W. Macan. One of the World's Classics. See Literary Gossip.

Ferrero (Felice), *The Valley of Aosta*, 7/6 net.

A descriptive and historical sketch of a famous Alpine valley, with 39 illustrations and maps.

Grenfell (Wilfred Thomason), *Adrift on an Ice-Pan*, 2/ net.

An adventure in Northern seas, illustrated from photographs by Dr. Grenfell and others.

Thomson (J. M. Archer), *Climbing in the Ogwen District*.

A handbook to the climbs on the Carneddus, the Glyders, Tryfan, and neighbouring summits, issued by the Committee of the Climbers' Club.

The book contains many illustrations and diagrams.

Tit-Bits Guide to London, 1d.

Wylie (I. A. R.), *My German Year*, 10/6 net.

With 20 illustrations.

Sports and Pastimes.

Farman (Dick and Henry) and others, *The Aviator's Companion*, 2/6 net.

Folk-lore and Anthropology.

Farrar (F. A.), *Old Greek Nature Stories*, 1/6

With 16 plates after originals in the principal galleries.

Philology.

Aristotle, *Works of*: *De Generatione Animalium*, 7/6 net.

Translated into English by Arthur Platt.

Burt (Mrs. F.), *Swahili Grammar and Vocabulary*, 1/8

The aim of the book is to enable the learner to acquire a working knowledge of the language.

Prentys (E. P. and R. F.), *French for Daily Use*, 1/6

Comprises conversations for journeying and for daily use in town and country. In the Common-Sense Series.

School-Books.

Barnard (H. Clive), *The British Isles in Pictures*, a Geographical Reading Book, 1/6

Contains 58 illustrations and a full-page map.

Erckmann-Chatrain, *Madame Thérèse*, 1/6

Edited with introduction, notes, and vocabulary, by Edward Manley, in Heath's Modern Language Series.

Gorton (F. R.), *A High School Course in Physics*, 5/ net.

Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive, 1/

Edited, with introduction and notes, by William Henry Hudson.

Mercer (J. W.), *The Calculus for Beginners*, 6/

The author has been guided by the conviction that it is much more important for the beginner to understand clearly what the processes of the Calculus mean, and what it can do for him, than to acquire facility in performing its operations or a wide acquaintance with them.

Ross (Estelle), *The Birth of England (440-1066)*, 1/6

With many illustrations by Evelyn Paul.

Sébillot (Paul), *Contes des Marins de la Haute-Bretagne*.

Adapted and edited by J. E. Mansion, in Harrap's Shorter French Texts.

Science.

Eltringham (H.), *African Mimetic Butterflies*, 50/ net.

Descriptions and illustrations of the principal instances of mimetic resemblance in the Rhopalocera of the Ethiopian region, with an explanation of the Müllerian and Batesian theories of mimicry, and 10 coloured plates and a map.

Domville-Fife (Charles W.), *Submarines of the World's Navies*, 21/ net.

Johnston (Sir Harry H.), *The Negro in the New World*, 21/ net.

The result of the author's recent journeys in the United States, West Indies, and Tropical America. The book attempts to exhibit in a scientific manner the past and present position of the negro and "coloured" man in the New World, and has numerous illustrations.

Sling, The, Part V. (the End), November, 1900, to June, 1910, 1/ net.

Remarks in connexion with the Royal Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Admiralty, and the Royal Geographical Society.

Townsend (John S.), *The Theory of Ionization of Gases by Collision*, 3/6 net.

Turner (William Aldren), *Three Lectures on Epilepsy*, 3/6 net.

The Morison Lectures.

Warren (Edward Royal), *The Mammals of Colorado*, 15/ net.

An account of the habits and distribution of the species found within the boundaries of the State, with 3 maps and a series of illustrations reproduced from photographs taken from nature.

Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, Exhibits at the Japan-British Exhibition.

Fiction.

Albanesi (Madame), *Drusilla's Point of View: A Story of Love*, 7d. net.

New edition.

Barclay (Florence L.), *The Wheels of Time*, 1/ net. The tale of a wife's distress at the supposed death of her husband.

Booth (Edward C.), *The Doctor's Lass*, 6/ Deals with a doctor's love-affairs.

Gaskell (Elizabeth C.), *Wives and Daughters*, 1/ net.

In the World's Classics.

Hamilton (Cosmo), *Indiscretions*, 6d.

New edition.

Hyatt (Stanley Portal), *The Law of the Bolo*, 6/ The bolo is the two-foot-long knife with which a Filipino can cleave his enemy from collar-bone to the waist.

Hyde (John Dalison), *The Feet of the Years*, 6/ The heroine is betrayed by her lover, a rich man, who makes a marriage of convenience, but in the end his better self prevails.

Le Queux (William), *The Woman in the Way*.

No. 1 of Newnes's Red Cloth Sixpenny Library.

Meyrick (Diana), *Peace Alley*, 6/

Peace Alley is a seaside village to which a barrister goes for the benefit of his health. His wife, who narrates the story, becomes interested in many comedies of village life.

Murray (Rosalind), *The Leading Note*, 3/6

The story of an inexperienced and impressionable girl who falls under the spell of a Russian revolutionary, and thereby has her eyes opened to the sterner and wider aspects of life.

Openshaw (Mary), *The Cross of Honour*, 6/

A tale of a Napoleonic love-affair.

Rowlands (Effie Adelaide), *Beneath a Spell*, 6d.

Warwick (Sidney), *The River House Mystery*.

No. 2 of the Red Cloth Sixpenny Library.

General Literature.

Army Annual, 1910, 7/6 net.

Bisland (Elizabeth), *At the Sign of the Hobby Horse*, 5/ net.

About a dozen essays on different subjects.

Critic, The, July 22.

Edited by present Etonians.

Dickensian, August, 3d.

Special American number.

International Insurance Encyclopædia: Vol. 1.

Insurance Men, Past and Present.

A record of the history, theory, and practice of all branches of insurance throughout the world, from the earliest times to the present day.

Pater (Walter), *Imaginary Portraits*, 7/6 net.

New edition.

Representation, the Journal of the Proportional Representation Society, No. 18, 1d.

Roper-Caldbeck (Major W.), *The Nation and the Army: A Plea for a Practical and Thorough Military Policy*, 2/6 net.

Pamphlets.

Wars or Peace, Armageddon or Paradise.

FOREIGN.

Poetry.

Rodd (Sir Rennell), *Ionischer Veilchenkranz, übertragen von Rose Ilse-Munk*, 2m.

The greater number of these poems have been translated from the author's volume entitled 'The Violet Crown,' originally published in 1891, which has been out of print for some time.

Science.

Huygens (Christiaan), *Œuvres complètes: Vol. XII. Travaux de Mathématiques pures, 1652-6*. Published by the Société hollandaise des Sciences de Harlem.

General Literature.

Frankenberger (J.), *Jane Austen und die Entwicklung des englischen bürgerlichen Romans im achtzehnten Jahrhundert*.

A dissertation offered for the Doctor's degree at the University of Jena.

Pamphlets.

Parmentier (G.), *De l'Intérêt des Études anglaises*. An address at the prize distribution at the Lycée Henri Martin at Saint-Quentin.

* * All books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending books.

Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER have in preparation for the centenary of Thackeray a new "Biographical Edition," for which Lady Ritchie has rearranged the Biographical Prefaces, making various changes and additions. The edition will be in twenty-six volumes, and the issue will begin, it is hoped, in the autumn. Each volume will have a portrait of Thackeray as a frontispiece.

THE same publishers will have ready in the autumn a new work from the pen of Major Gambier-Parry, entitled 'Life's Pageantry.' The book deals, in a somewhat allegorical form, with the experiences of life from childhood to old age.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. have in preparation a work on the sporting career of his late Majesty, which will be entitled 'King Edward VII. as a Sportsman,' and will be fully illustrated. The book will deal with the various branches of sport in which King Edward was an active participator or of which he was a patron.

MR. WALTER PULTZER the American author and editor, will take up his father's 'Memoirs' where the latter left off, and incorporate them in a biography of that remarkable journalist. The work will be published by Mr. John Long (Norris Street, Haymarket, S.W.), who will be glad to receive information for the author from any one who knew his father. All letters, &c., will be carefully preserved, and returned to the sender.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER will publish in the early autumn a book by Mr. Hartley Withers, entitled 'Stocks and Shares,' dealing with various aspects of the securities in which people invest and speculate, and the companies that produce them. Its object is to tell investors, in plain and comprehensible language, something about the mysteries of balance-sheets, depreciation, and "writing down," and all the bewildering machinery of the Stock Exchange.

IN "Everyman's Library" Messrs. Dent announce, for issue early in September, another volume of Huxley's works, containing the 'Lay Sermons' and 'Select Lectures'; and Lord Dufferin's 'Letters from High Latitudes.' We notice that Mr. Frowde also is publishing the latter in "The World's Classics"; but the book is so extraordinarily entertaining and so insufficiently known that there is room for several editions.

M. FRÉDÉRIC LOLIÉE has arranged for the publication of an English version of his life of the Duke de Morny. The translation, which has been entrusted to Mr. Bryan O'Donnell, will be published by Mr. John Long.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY VACATION COURSES opened on Monday with an attendance of about a hundred students

from Germany, fifty from France, a sprinkling from other parts of Europe and the East, and a hundred and fifty of British origin. The German language, which had been dropped, has been reinstated in the course. Lectures are given by Prof. Kirkpatrick on idiomatic English and on English history; on English literature by Mr. A. A. Jack and Mr. W. L. Carrie; and on English phonetics by Mr. Daniel Jones. There is a staff of French and German lecturers. Excursions have, as usual, been arranged to spots within easy reach of Edinburgh. The introductory lecture was given by Prof. J. H. Millar on 'A Hundred Years of Edinburgh, 1732-1832.'

MR. FREDERICK CHRISTIAN WELLSTOOD has been appointed Secretary and Librarian to the Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace, in succession to Mr. Richard Savage, who retires from the office in October next.

WE regret that in our review of the 'Memoir of Sir John McNeill' we stated that a "Miss McNeill" was the editor. The only surviving child of Sir John was a daughter, who, in 1858, married Lieut. Duncan Stewart, R.N. The credit of editorship is due to a married daughter of the last-named.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT, ANDERSON & FERRIER have been appointed publishers to the World's Missionary Conference. Particulars of the nine volumes of Reports will be announced at an early date.

THE REV. WILLIAM BENHAM, D.D., Honorary Canon of Canterbury, died at his rectory in Finsbury Square on July 30th. He was born in 1831, the son of a village postmaster, and, after educating himself for the first eighteen years of his life, secured in 1849 the post of teacher in a country school. In 1858 he was ordained priest by Dr. Tait, who became a life-long friend, and whose biography, thirty-three years later, he was to write in collaboration with the present Archbishop of Canterbury. Of his lesser literary works the best known are a commentary on St. Matthew, the 'Dictionary of Religion,' and an edition of Cowper's poems and letters. He was also a prolific writer in *The Church Times*.

By the death of Mr. H. W. Eve the teaching faculty has lost a valuable friend and adviser. He was for many years President of the College of Preceptors, and a familiar figure at masters' conferences and meetings of educationists. A scholar and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently assistant master at Wellington and head master of University College School, he was particularly well equipped for what most people will consider the work of his life.

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, with Appendices (3d.); and Evidence taken before the Committee on Scottish Universities, with Index (9d.).

SCIENCE

Greek Saints and their Festivals. By Mary Hamilton, Litt.D. (Blackwood & Sons.)

MISS HAMILTON, a Carnegie Research Fellow, seems to have attained an ideal prize by her talents. It has been her duty for two years at least to wander about Greek and semi-Greek islands and coasts from Sardinia to Smyrna, living with the peasants, attending local feasts, and making herself acquainted with ancient customs and modern superstitions, and this for the purpose of finding how much the present Orthodox creed has really borrowed unconsciously from pre-Christian Greek religion—how much of it, in fact, is survival. The author understands what she writes about up to a certain point. Whether her researches can lead to any scientific conclusion is another question, which we will briefly discuss.

No one will doubt her main proposition, that a great deal of paganism survives in the superstitious life of the Greek peasant, and that the Orthodox priests have made but slight attempts to purify their creed from such influences. But when this is fully accepted, as it is by every investigator of modern Greek life, there seems to be little use in further research, seeing that almost all the identifications of wonder-working saints with old Greek gods and goddesses are vague and uncertain, and both the old gods and the mediæval saints have their attributes frequently confused. It is also probable that similar stories about the gods are invented independently by primitive people in similar conditions, so that likeness of story does not prove sameness of origin. Our author says rightly at the outset that we must not fail to make allowance for the Romanization of Greek religion by the dominant power, and its influence upon the fashions of the day. It was even the policy of the Cæsars to invent new Imperial cults, as a means of welding together in sentiment their diverse provinces.

But after this allowance has been made (if we can limit or define it at all), what is the Greek religion that remains? Is it the quasi-national creed which Herodotus attributes to Homer and Hesiod, who defined the gods and gave them their accepted names and attributes? or did this, like the subsequent Romanization by the Emperors, produce only an apparent pan-Hellenic orthodoxy, which smoothed over and covered up the wide contrasts and sharp conflicts of many local and special cults, of which we have traces all through Greek history? Any attentive reader of Pausanias will see how every village in Greece abounded with these quaint, and sometimes grim

superstitions, which were completely strange to the polite religion of Athene and Apollo, or even the pious orgies of Demeter and Dionysus. The question suggested by these sporadic local cults is, whether they represent old Hellenic, or pre-Hellenic religion. This question the author seems never to have set before herself in her researches; yet the pre-Hellenic condition of the Eastern Mediterranean, including Greece, is becoming more interesting every day. Now that we know from Fick's researches how many place-names, even in Attica, are pre-Hellenic, it is surely reasonable to suppose that these names are not the only survivals from the prehistoric age; and if they are not, how many of the now current superstitions come to us, not from the cults of Delos or Olympia or Athens, but from much more primitive sources?

The lively and picturesque account that the author gives of many curious observances is, however, very pleasant reading, especially when we can supply parallels from remote and strange societies. Thus the story of the cat that devoured the Holy Ghost, i.e., the dove which personified him, is at home not only in Greece, but also in Florida in connexion with a black preacher and his devices to enhance negro piety. Again, take the curious rites even now observed at Samos when laying the foundation of a building:—

"A lamb is taken to the site, and is so placed that its shadow falls upon it; the first stone is laid upon the shadow, the animal being slain and buried elsewhere. Or else the shadow of a passer-by is entrapped in this way, and then it is believed that he will die within a year and become the *stoicheion* [guardian element] of the house. This is the survival of the belief that the shadow represents the soul of a man, and its loss means death."

This superstition seems also to survive in many parts of England and Ireland, where the ordinary good wish, "May your shadow never grow less!" is probably akin to it. But all these things are only probable, and though, as Bishop Butler says, probability is the guide of life, it is not the quality of any genuine science.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand: Reports on the Geophysics, Geology, Zoology, and Botany of the Islands lying to the south of New Zealand. Edited by Charles Chilton, and published by the Philosophical Institute of Canterbury. 2 vols. (Dulau & Co.)—It should be a source of legitimate pride to our New Zealand cousins that these splendid volumes were not only compiled by their own men of science, but also printed, illustrated, and published within the Dominion. The book can hardly be expected to appeal to the general public, but it is a monument to the public spirit of the Government which gave assistance to the expedition upon whose reports the work is founded, and contributed substantially to the cost of publication.

The islands have been the scene of so many shipwrecks that every spring a steamer is

sent to search the coasts for castaways; and the expedition took advantage of the steamer-trip in 1907 to land two parties—one of eleven on Campbell Island, and another of thirteen on the Auckland—which, with one exception, consisted entirely of New Zealand men of science. The results of their fortnight's work are combined in these volumes with information collected by other observers in those islands and in the outlying groups. A fitting foreword to the book is supplied by an extract from the 'Flora Antarctica' of the venerable Sir J. D. Hooker, published as long ago as 1845, in which he speaks of the islands as furnishing the best materials "for acquiring a knowledge of the great laws according to which plants are distributed over the face of the globe."

The islands included in the survey, besides the two groups above mentioned, are the Snares, the Bounties, Antipodes Island, and Macquarie Island. The reasons for the joint study of these groups are that all the first five are within 500 miles of the New Zealand coast, and that the relative shallowness of the intervening sea—nowhere more than 400 fathoms in depth—points to a former land-connexion. Neither of these reasons can be said to apply to Macquarie Island, which was not visited by the expedition; but the editor states that, though belonging politically to Tasmania, it should "biologically" be included in the New Zealand groups. He speaks in his final paper as if the ocean depth between this island and its nearest neighbours had not been ascertained; yet the bathymetric lines in the excellent map of the Great Southern Ocean, in the second volume, indicate that there is a depth of at least 1,500 fathoms in this interval, and over 2,000 between Macquarie Island and Tasmania.

In order to account for the occurrence, on widely separated islands in the circum-astral region, of typical Antarctic forms, both in animal and plant life, Prof. Chilton seems disposed to adopt the recent theory that there was at one time a large northerly extension of the Antarctic Continent in three directions, so as to embrace the principal island-groups. Undoubtedly the discovery of certain fossils by the Swedish expedition on Seymour Island and Louis Philippe Land, and of coal by the Shackleton party in Southern Victoria Land, points to the fact that portions of the Antarctic, as of the Arctic, regions once enjoyed a milder climate. But except in one quarter—south-east of Cape Horn—vast stretches of deep sea intervene at present between these outlying islands and the Antarctic Continent. It is not surprising, therefore, that Mr. Cheesman, who contributes a valuable paper on the systematic botany of the islands, takes a rather different view from his chief. While admitting that a few Fuegian and South American types in the flora may have reached the islands from Antarctica across the ocean, he does not believe that at any time there was "a continuous land-bridge." And although he postulates a land-connexion with New Zealand in the early Tertiary epoch, he considers that the New Zealand element in the flora, which is about 68 per cent, did not originate in this way, because of the absence of many typical species, but was transported across the sea in more recent times by such agencies as the wind, the ocean-currents, and above all by pelagic birds.

The geology of the islands is effectively treated by Dr. Marshall and Mr. Speight, who conclude that they were moderately glaciated in Pleistocene times, and more severely at an earlier epoch, but that there is no trace of

a continuous ice-cap. Sedimentary rocks are found in places both at Campbell Island and the Aucklands; but, as the excellent maps show, the rocks are in the main plutonic—principally tuffs and lavas, a fact which in Dr. Marshall's opinion points to volcanic agency about the end of the Miocene period. The present climate is not marked by extreme cold, but the temperature is equable, and there is much rain and cloud.

The vegetation of the groups presents considerable differences—trees and ferns being abundant on the Aucklands, but absent from the other groups, which are mostly clothed with the tussock grasses characteristic of the Subantarctic region.

The zoological papers are by various writers, and the account of the birds is considered "very inadequate" by the contributor himself, because at the time of the expedition this was not part of his allotted work. He has furnished, however, some effective photographs of the albatrosses which nest on the principal islands, and describes their habits at considerable length. For the benefit of shipwrecked sailors, cattle, sheep, and pigs have been introduced on most of the islands. The cattle have died off, and the pigs have become wild; but the sheep on Campbell Island have proved a profitable speculation, and the four shepherds stationed there seem to be the only regular inhabitants of the six groups.

The illustrations are admirable, but there is unfortunately no list of them, or of the useful smaller maps which elucidate the scientific papers. It is a convenient arrangement to print the Index at the end of both volumes; yet it is not so convenient that there should be a Table of Contents only in the first, and that, for some unexplained reason, it is drawn up in a different order from that of the pages. In all other respects the book is a great success; and its production in such first-rate style reflects much credit on the Government Press of the Dominion.

Mysticism in Modern Mathematics. By Hastings Berkeley. (Frowde.)—The title of this work is difficult to explain in a few words. The author admits that his use of "mysticism" is somewhat arbitrary. He employs it to describe the mental attitude which makes it possible for confusion to be caused by "the reaction of language upon thought." The first part of the book is devoted to a general discussion on the part which language plays in reasoning; it lays stress on the fact that men, like animals, can reason without language, and implies that this simple type of reasoning is the ideal standard of reference.

The branches of mathematics to which attention is especially given are three—elementary algebra, imaginary points and lines, and non-Euclidean geometry. As far as algebra is concerned we have found it almost impossible to discover the author's meaning. He writes:—

"Any one who can recall his schooldays, in particular his initiation into the mysteries of algebra, will, I doubt not, also recall the bewilderment produced in his mind by the authoritative divulgence of quantities less than no quantity and infinitely less than no quantity: a bewilderment which gradually yielded to the lethal effect of a sufficiently oft-repeated formula, accepted as significant with the trustfulness natural to youth and ignorance at the bidding of the pastor and master."

Apparently he does accept the idea of negative quantity eventually, but the multiplication of two negative quantities is condemned in the following terms:—

"The expressions positive multiplication and negative multiplication have no literal meaning,

that is, they do not correspond to any modification of the conception of multiplication or repeated addition; and to found an argument on a verbal implication which does not correspond with the mental facts is to fall into mysticism."

If we had to explain the multiplication of two negative quantities like $(-3) \times (-2)$, we should proceed in this way. Consider some positive unit, e.g., one hour late. Take -3 such units, i.e., think of 3 hours early. Regard this as a new unit, and take -2 such units, i.e., think of 6 hours late. It appears that $(-3) \times (-2)$ hours late is equivalent to 6 hours late; and as the argument does not depend on the particular unit chosen, we may say that $(-3) \times (-2) = 6$. Our readers must decide whether this is common-sense or mysticism.

Coming now to the case of imaginary quantity, we find ourselves more in sympathy with the author. There are few mathematicians who make it clear that when they write $3 + 2i$ as a complex quantity, they want the reader to think of 3 units and also of 2 distinct units, just as they might mention 3 cats and 2 dogs. The law of multiplication according to which $i^2 = -1$ is to be regarded as merely a conventional way of combining such expressions. The great advantage of the law lies in the fact that if z is written for $x + iy$, then we can submit z to numerous algebraic processes without consciously remembering the longer expression for which it is the shorthand, and the result will be valid at the end of the argument. Mr. Berkeley, who writes for the general reader who has no practical knowledge of the device, does not lay sufficient stress on the increase of power which the mathematician gains thereby. In fact, we are left in doubt whether the invention is not regarded by the author as inane and useless, instead of being of the greatest importance in applied mathematics.

Before leaving this part of the subject we must confess that we do not understand the author's objections to such expressions as $-a^2$, which he calls "powers that are no powers." Why does he speak of "the inconsistent expression $(+a)(-a) = -a^2$?"

The chapter on 'Imaginary Loci in Geometry' is not inconsistent with orthodox opinion:—

"The Doctrine of Geometrical Imaginaries, rationally considered, is an artifice in expression which involves paradox for the sake of brevity in the statement of certain geometrical relations."

There is, however, something mysterious, if not mystical, in the way in which this artifice can be used. We should have liked to see a fairly complicated example discussed in full. The author might have considered, for instance, the statement that confocal conics are inscribed in the quadrilateral formed by joining the foci to the circular points at infinity, and the interesting deductions given in the textbooks, and shown what statement about real lines and points was intended (unconsciously) by each of the paradoxical statements about imaginary points and lines.

In Part III. Mr. Berkeley discusses the foundations of geometry, and attempts to prove that the Euclidean system is a logical necessity; his theory of parallels is based on two "axioms" about the notion of direction. He brings no new evidence to support the claims of these "axioms" to the title, but some of his destructive criticism of non-Euclidean geometry is well contrived. This third part merits more serious consideration than our space permits. We hope that one of the distinguished mathematicians whose views are attacked will publish a reply to it.

The Garos. By Major A. Playfair. With an Introduction by Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, Illustrations, and Maps. (David Nutt.)—This book is one of a series of ethnographical monographs published under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, with the sanction of the Government of India, obtained by Sir Bampfylde Fuller in 1904. Under the scheme which he then laid down, monographs have already been issued in which the order and arrangement of subjects in dealing with each tribe are prescribed by authority; and the series, when complete, will form a rich treasury of ethnological information. But it is to be regretted that precise anthropometric observation has not been made one of the requirements. The authors have in some cases been content with the kind of vague general description of physical characters and mental endowments against which our article on anthropology in *The Athenæum* of March 12th protested. Also we have the rapid popularization of anthropology, the neglect of the more critical methods which a comparatively small number of persons are trying to introduce, and the official recognition extended to the subject. It is certainly an excellent thing that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam should have undertaken the publication of this series of treatises, and entrusted their preparation to high officials well acquainted with the natives. In the present case Major Playfair of the Indian Army is Deputy Commissioner of Eastern Bengal and Assam; as Civil officer in charge of the district inhabited by the Garos he has been in daily communication with them, and he possesses a remarkably close acquaintance with their language. In the linguistic part of the work we have the advantage not only of his knowledge, but also of information derived from the Rev. E. G. Phillips of the American Baptist Mission in Tura, author of an outline grammar of the Garo language.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller has himself contributed an Introduction to the present volume, in which he draws attention to the passion for litigation displayed by the natives, who have refused to accept the boundary line laid down for them by the British Government. They are conservative also in their traditions, believing themselves to have migrated from the uplands of the Himalaya, and in their customs, as the matriarchate still survives among them. The American missionaries are, however, influencing them greatly, and numerous villages have become entirely Christian. The preparation of this monograph is therefore a timely piece of work.

The Garo hills district lies to the west of the Khasi hills, and is an irregular square of about 56 miles diameter. The Garos inhabiting it number 103,000, and 57,000 others belong to the race, but inhabit neighbouring districts, the greater part the district of Mymensingh to the south, making 160,000 altogether. On their religious beliefs Major Playfair has not found it easy, to obtain information. He has, however, been able to collect a number of traditions, including those relating to the creation of the world and of human beings. The Creator supplied a spirit with a handful of sand, but as she could not get the particles to stick together, she sent a beetle under the water to find clay, and with that fashioned the earth. The first animal created was the hullock-ape, whose mission was by loud cries to prevent the earth from going to sleep and neglecting the work of productiveness. In the water, the first thing created was the

frog, who was to proclaim the advent of rain by his loud croak. The first man and woman had no rice to eat, but lived upon roots and fruit which they found in the forest.

In two divisions of the territory, towards the south, a small ivory ornament is inserted in the upper part of the ear, sticking out above it parallel with the side of the head. In some districts men and women wear brass rings in their ears, those of the women being frequently large and heavy. As many as fifty may be worn in each ear; and when the weight of them breaks down the lobe, they are suspended from the head by strings. The earrings are so much associated with the dignity of woman that in former times part of the punishment of an unfaithful wife was to tear them violently from her ears. Even now the female relatives of an accused woman lay aside their own earrings while the inquiry is pending.

The Garos build their houses on piles, if possible on a steep incline. The walls are made of rough bamboo matting, and the roof is a substantial covering of thatch. There are usually no windows. A bachelor house is to be found in every village. Some of the dances of the people are described by Major Playfair, who also gives several specimens of their tales and songs. The volume is illustrated by eighteen photographs and two maps.

Ancient Plants. By Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Illustrated. (Blackie & Son.)—The study of palæobotany is attended with many and varied difficulties; therefore, while the names of men eminent as morphological, physiological, or systematic botanists are legion, there are few fossil botanists of outstanding repute. Dr. Marie Stopes, already known in another branch of the science, has, however, made a name for herself in this special line. In the interesting volume before us she enumerates all the recognized theories in palæobotany, and sends it forth as a textbook for College and High School students; but it is to be hoped that the work will have an even wider circulation. Any one who takes an intelligent interest in the subject cannot fail to be charmed with the pleasant manner in which Dr. Stopes conveys her information.

Her method of describing present-day plant structures and comparing them with those of fossil plants will be most helpful to readers not versed in plant physiology and histology, while the diagrams and microphotographs have a definite value of their own. Here and there views are expressed, and terms used, which will not find favour with all readers; for instance, the word "cousin" is used to describe affinities between plants or groups of plants. This metaphor may be a simple method of conveying an idea of indefinite relationship, but it may be doubted if it is an appropriate term to apply to groups of plants separated from each other probably by thousands of years. Brongniart divided the fossil flora of the world into three great epochs, and distinguished them as "the reign of Acrogens," "the reign of Gymnosperms," and "the reign of Angiosperms." Dr. Stopes divides the fossil flora into what she terms "the seven ages of plant life," which synchronize with the seven geological periods. Both divisions are more arbitrary than real, for in every case there must have been a long period of overlapping and a merging of the one epoch in the other.

Life-Histories of Northern Animals: an Account of the Mammals of Manitoba.—Vol. I. *Grass-eaters.* Vol. II. *Flesh-eaters.* By Ernest Thompson Seton. (Constable & Co.)—*The Vertebrate Fauna of Cheshire and Liverpool Bay.* Edited by T. A. Coward. 2 vols. (Witherby & Co.)—These two works have this in common, that they are both much too long. Mr. Seton takes some twelve hundred pages to describe fifty-nine species of mammals, while the mammals and birds of Cheshire have some four hundred and fifty pages devoted to them. Yet we do not get much information of prime importance. For example, Merriam some years ago gave a definite account of male lactation in *Lepus bairdi*; to this Mr. Seton makes no reference. Happily, we do not often come across such statements as this [in Mr. Coward's book: "In Cheshire, as in other parts of England, the placing of a living frog in the mouth of a child is considered a cure for the thrush." Both works are well printed and illustrated.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE editors of *L'Anthropologie* (Tome XXI. No. 3) record the unexpected death of M. Julien Fraipont, Rector of the University of Liège, in his fifty-third year. He was a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, President of the Archaeological Institute of Liège, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, and author of many memoirs on prehistoric archaeology, and of a work on caverns and their inhabitants. His especial interest was in the discovery of the human remains at Spy and in the defence of the Neanderthal skull as an indication of race.

The editors also express great satisfaction at the honorary degree conferred at Oxford upon their collaborator, M. Émile Cartailhac, and reprint the speech delivered by the Public Orator on that occasion.

M. Louis Siret in *L'Anthropologie* concludes his study of the Cassiterides and the colonial empire of the Phœnicians, in which he associates that great colonizing and commercial race with the spread of Neolithic civilization in Europe. Dr. J. Huguet also concludes his memoir on the Sôfs among the Abadites, and especially among the Beni Mzab, with an account of their history since 1883, a statement of the problems which that history presents to the French Government, and a bibliography of 37 works in which they are referred to.

An index to the first twenty volumes of *L'Anthropologie* has been issued, occupying 204 pages.

The Rev. J. Gregorson Campbell of Tiree, who was a judicious investigator of folklore, left a large collection of observations in MS., two volumes of which were published in 1900 and 1902. *The Scottish Historical Review* for July contains a further instalment in the form of a paper on the origin of the fairy creed, written about thirty years ago. Mr. Campbell interpreted the fairy creed as a polished and amusing satire on the vanity of human pleasures and the emptiness of what is commonly called life.

The same *Review* contains a transcript of a sermon preached at Paisley on April 13th, 1697, by Mr. James Hutchison, before the Commissioners of Justiciary appointed to try several persons suspected of witchcraft, in which the preacher not only prejudged the case, but also enforced upon the judges his text, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live."

The burning of the seven Renfrewshire witches and warlocks followed.

Man for July contains five communications relating to Africa, including three Bisharin folk-tales (contributed by Mr. R. Campbell Thompson, and comprising the text, translation, and notes) turning upon the art of thievery, and the relations between men and ghouls; descriptions by Capt. Tremearne of the methods of making pots seen by him in Northern Nigeria, and by Mr. N. W. Thomas of the methods adopted in Southern Nigeria; and an account by Col. W. H. Broun of the ceremony of circumcision as witnessed by him among the Bageshu of the Uganda Protectorate.

THE REV. R. HARLEY.

THE REV. ROBERT HARLEY, F.R.S., died at Forest Hill on the 26th ult. in the eighty-third year of his age. Born at Liverpool on January 23rd, 1828, he entered the Congregational ministry, and held pastorates in Brighthouse, Leicester, and other places. He was Professor of Mathematics and Logic at Airedale College, Bradford, and afterwards Vice-Principal of Mill Hill School and Principal of Huddersfield College.

Whilst at Oxford he took a leading part in founding its Mathematical Society, and was made M.A. *honoris causa*. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society (of which at the time of his death he was the senior Fellow) in 1854, and Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863. He contributed a large number of papers, chiefly on pure mathematics, to the Philosophical Society of Manchester, *The Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society, and other publications; and also took a leading part in the Mathematical Section of the British Association at several of its meetings.

In 1890 he went on a voyage to Australia for the benefit of his health, and stayed there for a while. On his return he undertook some Congregational work at Halifax; but in 1895 retired from active life, residing at Forest Hill, near London.

Science Gossip.

A RECENT Parliamentary Paper of interest contains Reports on the Geological Survey, the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street, the Science Museum at South Kensington, and the Work of the Solar Physics Committee (price 9d.).

D'ARREST's periodical comet is approaching us again, and will probably be in perihelion about the middle of next month. It was discovered in 1851, and found to be moving in an elliptic orbit with a period of about 6½ years. It was seen again (but only in the southern hemisphere) towards the end of 1857, but escaped observation in 1864, as it also did in 1884, though seen in 1870 and 1877. Observations were also obtained in the autumn of 1890 and the summer of 1897; but at the last return, about the winter of 1903-4, it was unfavourably placed, and was not seen. Always faint, it seems to have gradually become more so, and on the present occasion hopes of detecting it are chiefly based on what photography may do for us. According to M. Leveau's ephemeris, the comet is

now moving in a southerly direction through the constellation Ophiuchus, and will next month enter Scorpio.

M. J. BAILLAUD has detected a new small planet on a photographic plate taken at Paris for the international star-chart on the 3rd of March; and four are also announced from the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, all by Herr Helffrich—one on the 12th ult., two on the 14th, and one on the 16th.

FINE ARTS

La Céramique hollandaise: Histoire des Faïences de Delft, Haarlem, &c. Par Henry Havard. 2 vols. (Amsterdam, Compagnie Générale d'Éditions "Vivat.")

THIS volume is not M. Havard's first work on Dutch art and life. Already in the early seventies he had published 'Les Merveilles de l'Art hollandais' and his 'Voyage aux Villes mortes du Zuiderzee'—the latter, indeed, being the volume by which he made his reputation. At the time it was written these old-world cities on the mainland of the Zuider Zee were virgin soil for the antiquary and student of Dutch seventeenth-century life. They were unknown to tourists, and but little visited even by the Dutch themselves. There was no regular means of communication between them and the capital, nor had they hotels or any accommodation for travellers. Consequently M. Havard was compelled to make the journey in a sailing boat, which he chartered at Amsterdam, and wherein he dwelt and slept. Yet at a time not so very remote, the harbours of these forgotten seaports were filled with the fleets that brought to Europe the merchandise of the Indies and the Far East. The now silent, grassgrown streets resounded with the mingled speech of eager traders from many lands, and the deserted quays and marts were filled with life and bustle. The decline of these once prosperous commercial cities was rapid, following on the loss of foreign trade by the Dutch in the eighteenth century. Henceforth there remained to them only the stagnant life of the provincial town, stranded far away from the world's highways.

Yet if its former opulence had for ever departed, the shrunken population retained much of its old-world manner of life. It had also not forgotten the traditions of its ancient greatness. As it was hospitable and communicative to the friendly traveller, he was thereby enabled to see no little of its inner life. And since the talk of his simple, unsophisticated hosts was tinged with the thoughts, the sentiment, and the opinions of a past age—of that, indeed, of the artists whose lives and achievement he was one day to chronicle—it will be understood that this legendary lore

was very precious to the future historian. Thus when M. Havard came to write his 'Histoire de la Faïence de Delft' (1878), and later his handbook of Dutch pictorial art, 'La Peinture hollandaise' (1882), for the Quantin series, he was dealing with material with which he had long been conversant. For not only were the pictures and the vase-work known to him as a connoisseur; he had also been initiated, as it were, into the secrets of their creation, the conditions under which the artists worked, their ideals, and their relationship to the culture of their time. And when to these qualifications were added personal acquaintance with the characteristics of the race, and familiarity with the physical aspects of the land, it may fairly be said that here at least the author's equipment for his task was more than usually complete.

It has been remarked above that the present is not the first history of Delft pottery written by M. Havard. The volume of 1878 was, we believe, from its first publication generally accepted as authoritative. It is now a classic. The author has stated that it was the fruit of ten years' research in the archives of Holland and the collections of Europe; and knowing his workmanlike manner of treating a subject, we may safely conclude that the book was not given to the world before he had exhausted the then accessible documentary evidence referring to his theme. That it would fall to his lot to rewrite it after an interval of thirty years was a contingency that M. Havard probably did not for a moment entertain. He may, perhaps, have cherished the thought that some day he might be called upon to prepare a second edition.

The present history is, however, in no wise a second edition of its predecessor; rather it is a completion of the history of Dutch pottery possible only through the discovery of new documents whose very existence was unknown when the author's former work was finished. It was taken in hand, it is true, at a period of unexampled activity in the prosecution of artistic research, for such was the latter half of the last century. Thus it happened that archives, both national and municipal, as well as those in private collections, which, either from sheer neglect or the unwillingness of their custodians to allow them to be seen, had long lain hidden, some even for centuries, were at length thrown open to the inspection of scholars and historians. Then came the opportunity for the historian of Dutch ceramic art, who thus a second time began what he terms "cette chasse aux documents," whereof the results are found in the present history.

Although M. Havard bases his history, and very properly so, on the written documents of the period, he has not been unmindful of those other documents which to the seeing eye may be even more trustworthy than written words, namely, the pottery itself. To the initiated the work of art will never lie, let the fraudulent imitator do his work never so deftly. Yet there are forged documents

which may deceive the historian who has seen only the printed text, or, at least, may do so for a time. Again, the contemporary scribe who in all good faith indited the original script may himself have erred, and the archival documents contain no lists of errata. Thus even the testimony of the verbal documents referring to the national pottery of the past cannot be implicitly trusted. It is only when documents and style are mutually confirmatory that certitude is arrived at in the history of ceramic art. Fortunately in the present case the documents appear to have been unexceptionable; and in discussing the examples of the art the author brought to his task a mature judgment trained in his preparatory investigations for his history of Dutch painting. But M. Havard has not confined his artistic studies within the limits of his favourite Netherlands. His connoisseurship had a wider range than that to be derived from familiarity with her galleries and collections, rich and admirable as they are. Hence he abstains from that undue exaltation of his subject which occasionally finds expression in the writings of the native historians of the art, whose local patriotism prompts them to rank the wares of their native cities with those of the great original schools of ceramic art of an earlier time.

It is no reproach to the potters of Delft that their art was founded on the imitation of foreign wares. In the course of events their opportunity did not arrive until the beginning of the seventeenth century, which was certainly not one of the great artistic epochs in the world's history. The last of those periods had exhausted itself in the middle of the preceding century, and the Delft craftsmen displayed a correct appreciation of the situation in assimilating and reproducing the technical processes perfected at about that time. But they could not assimilate the former foreign design. Their own at the best was commonplace or perfunctory; it was not infrequently even of a still lower grade. They appear not only to have chosen the wrong models of design—the works of the contemporary painters and engravers—but also to have treated them upon false principles. This is especially observable in their reproductions of figure and landscape compositions, either on one plaque or composed of several tiles; these are usually painted in monochrome, blue being the favourite colour. From the numerous examples to be found in museums and private collections, they must have had in their day a certain vogue among the well-to-do patrons of art in Holland. The art itself may be said to be at once pretentious and trivial, ranking, perhaps, with the last-century copies of celebrated pictures at the Louvre, painted on porcelain, and whereon, it was stated, the copyists sometimes spent more than a year's labour. If we mistake not, an example or so may be seen at the Sèvres Museum.

Towards the end of the seventeenth century, however, the Dutch potters produced a simpler kind of tile-work,

also generally in monochrome, and either in cobalt or manganese; summary in execution, rude in design, but wherein the art was far more sympathetic than the stippled copies of copper-plate engravings. These are the Dutch tiles made for the wall-decoration and fireplaces of the houses of the humbler classes both in Holland and our own country. Examples, indeed, still remain in their original setting in some old English houses, and have long been valued for the pleasant decorative quality of their simple, homely art. Each tile contained a separate subject, of course hand-painted; consequently the variety of execution, as also of their decorative motives, was infinite. A large proportion of the figure subjects were Biblical, illustrating dramatic episodes in the stories of the patriarchs, the kings, and the prophets of Jewish history, as also scenes from the New Testament. Then there were the pastimes of children, ladies and gentlemen in fashionable attire, and workmen and traders in the dress of their class. The birds and beasts of Holland were not forgotten, neither was her flora, tulips receiving special attention; the national windmills were also much in evidence. In short, there was no subject, however sacred, or object, however common, which did not furnish materials for the busy brushes of these indefatigable potters. The secret of their success lay in the fact that they were painting for their own class. From personal experience they knew what would please and instruct the children, what might suggest subjects for meditation to the men over their evening pipes; and as to the women, with their national passion for cleanliness, to earn their approval it was sufficient that the glaze should be white, spotless, and hard enough to stand any amount of friction.

Probably the highest technical achievement of the Dutch potter was the imitation in stanniferous glaze faience of blue-and-white Chinese porcelain. In some of the bowls, pharmacy vases, teacups and saucers, &c., the white ground is so pellucid and apparently translucent, and the cobalt so fine in quality, that it requires a skilled potter to detect at first glance the actual nature of the pottery—we refer, of course, to the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century wares, and not to the cold, hard imitations of recent times. Blue-and-white Chinese porcelain was nowhere more highly valued and appreciated than in Holland. The monumental vases, usually found in series of fives, were naturally set apart for ornamental purposes, but the porcelain table services in wealthy families were in constant use.

That these fragile, delicate, and also priceless objects have been so long preserved is due to the extreme care taken of them by their owners after they had been used. This was the origin of a very pretty ceremony, which we believe still exists in Holland, namely, the custom of washing the cups and saucers before they were removed from the tea-table. When the meal was finished, a servant

would lay upon the table fine napery and a silver bowl of water. The lady of the house—or perhaps the eldest daughter—would then rise and proceed to wash the tea service that had been collected before her. Thence it was returned to its place in the grand old inlaid cabinet that had held it for perhaps a couple of centuries. We all know that the destruction of old china is mostly due to the carelessness of servants. It remained for our eminently practical cousins across the North Sea to stop the waste. And this they did by the institution of a charming and suggestive ritual.

M. Havard has wisely retained on the present occasion the illustrations to his former history, but has added a hundred to their number. These, like the earlier ones, are executed by skilled artists, and hence compare favourably with the mechanical tint process prints which are usually found in the pottery books of to-day. The illustrations are so fine in quality that while admiring them we forget that M. Havard has omitted, in the descriptions of the original pieces, to state their dimensions. This, however, is the custom on the Continent, as is also that of issuing books in paper covers and stitched with sewing cotton. The Continental publisher seems to forget that when the volumes are large and the paper is loaded with china clay, whipcord itself will hardly hold the sheets together till the reader has reached the final page.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The British Numismatic Journal and Proceedings of the British Numismatic Society, 1908. Edited by W. J. Andrew, P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton, and L. A. Lawrence. Vol. V. (Harrison & Sons).—The fifth annual volume of the *British Numismatic Journal* is as well illustrated and informing as any of its predecessors. It is also as great in bulk, consisting of upwards of 550 quarto pages.

The contents of this issue are exceptionally varied, including a long and admirably illustrated article by Mr. Sharp Ogden on 'The Roman Mint and Early Britain'; the 'Cross as a Mint-Mark,' by Mr. Shirley Fox; the 'Evolution of Portraiture on the Silver Penny,' by Mr. Andrew; and 'Coin-Collecting in the Deccan and Mysore,' by Major R. P. Jackson. The most substantial and instructive is the second part of 'A Numismatic History of the Reigns of William I. and II.,' by Mr. Carlyon-Britton.

The first part of the 'Portraiture of our Stuart Monarchs on their Coins and Medals,' by Miss Helen Farquhar, covers about a hundred pages, and is well worth attention. The coins of James I. of England and James VI. of Scotland supply an unusually extended series of portraits, beginning from 1582, when in his sixteenth year his effigy first appeared on the coins of his Northern Kingdom, and, with many changes, extending over the twenty-two years of his English rule. James had a great weakness for classical dress and customs, and was consequently styled *Cæsar Augustus* on his coronation medal. In 1619 laurels were introduced on

his coinage, which excited a good deal of popular ridicule. In his pictures James is often represented wearing a high-crowned hat, and sometimes on his medals the crown is actually superimposed on the hat, with comical effect. Even on one of his Scottish coins a remarkable dome-shaped erection covers the king's head. This hat-piece, as it was called, was a gold coin of the value of 80s. A medal struck to commemorate the peace with Spain concluded in August, 1604, represents him wearing a hat of much more becoming shape, wide-brimmed and graceful, but surmounted by the crown. It is impossible to help wondering whether James ever in reality wore this queer combination of hat and crown. In this particular medal there was apparently no attempt to conceal the king's ugliness. Anthony Weldon mentions James I.'s "large eyes, ever rowling after any stranger that came into his presence," and these eyes are particularly noticeable in this portrait.

When Charles I. followed his father on the throne, for the sake of convenience the deceased ruler's effigy was used for some little time instead of the likeness of the new king. The marked improvement in the coinage of this reign, especially in portraiture, is supposed to have been due, to a considerable extent, to Charles's own love of art and numismatics. The beautifully embossed examples for twenty-shilling pieces, with an uncrowned bust, are considered to be striking portraits. The magnificent five-broad piece, usually known as the Juxon Medal, now in the British Museum, is discussed by Miss Farquhar at some length. Charles's earlier presentments do not appear to have pleased him, for they were repeatedly changed in the first part of his reign until a more satisfactory likeness was produced, probably from the Van Dyck pictures. It is said of Charles that he was easy to portray, and Roger de Piles in his 'Principles of Painting' tells how a blind artist of the seventeenth century modelled a wax rendering of a marble bust of the king by the aid of the sense of touch only, and that it was very like.

It was owing to Charles's taste that such a complete change in the fashion in men's dress came about soon after his accession to the throne. At that time the stiff and uncompromising ruff, which had held its ground, though reduced in size, for about a century, gave way to the graceful, falling, lace-trimmed collar which was started in Madrid in 1623, and speedily popularized in England by Van Dyck's portraits. The ruff, however, does appear round the neck of Charles I. in the Dominion-of-the-Sea medal by Briot in 1630; but another medal of the like character, cast by Briot in 1639, gives much more grace to the head and profile of Charles I. by showing him with a broad, untrimmed, turn-down collar.

A certain amount of attention is paid to the Civil War badges of the king and queen, in graceful ornamental borders, as executed by Rawlings. In the account of the portraits of Charles II. it will be news to many to learn from Miss Farquhar that this king had "absolutely no personal vanity," and is said to have been most anxious to introduce a simpler taste in dress into England, less liable to change than that which he had seen at the Court of France. In support of this, Pepys is quoted. On October 8th, 1666, he wrote:—

"The King hath yesterday in Council declared his resolution of setting a fashion in dress which

will never alter. It will be a vest, I know not well how, but it is to teach the nobility thrift and will do good."

A few ways later the diarist adds:—

"This day [October 13th] the King begins to put on his new vest.... a long cassock close to the body of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it, and a coat over it, and the legs ruffled with black riband like a pigeon's leg.... They say the King says the pinking upon the whites makes them too much like magpies, and he therefore hath bespoke one of plain velvet."

The author of this paper fails, however, to substantiate in any way the idea that this mild effort after a certain amount of thrift and absence of garishness in the male dress of those of high birth was anything but a transient effort on the part of the King. Unlike his father, he was the reverse of handsome; in fact, it was said of him that he had "a most saturnine harsh countenance." The sardonic curl of the lips is especially marked in all his coinage, whether executed by Simon or Roettier.

Masterpieces of Handicraft.—Old Bow, Old Chinese Porcelain. Royal Sèvres. By Egan Mew. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—It is claimed for these volumes that they are published for "the many at a low price," and that hitherto such books have been "for the few at high prices"; they contain, it is said, "a brief, complete, and convenient history of all the well-known makers of old porcelain." Brief they are; complete they cannot be, for, as their author says, speaking of one "make" alone,

"among all the vanities that the world of old ceramics lays before the enthusiastic collector, there is none to approach the...porcelains of the Celestial.... You can collect one thousand pieces and never have two alike, so many are the periods, and so unlimited the ingenuity of the artists."

After making such claims on behalf of old Chinese porcelain alone, with its endless variety, he can hardly expect us to be satisfied with the sixteen small illustrations which each of these books contains. To be sure, the modest price at which the series is issued makes us diffident in "asking for more"; but, apart from the illustrations, sixty pages of letterpress in large type will not satisfy a healthy appetite for information on so vast a subject.

Having warned our readers that, however trustworthy the modicum of knowledge these attractive little quartos convey, a mine of information must not be expected in them, we have little but praise to add. The plates are surprisingly good for the money. Amongst the Oriental examples the rare Ming vase, with a phoenix or Ho-Ho bird beneath a magnolia; the powdered blue vases, given in the frontispiece; and the group of Kang He "famille noire" jars showing floral designs on a ground of black washed with green enamel (plate v.) are especially satisfactory; whilst the typical covered jars and beakers reproduced on plate x. must delight lovers of "blue and white." In the volume on Sèvres we prefer the two-handled écuelle or porringer (plate vii.) and the turquoise-blue inkstand (plate v.). We may observe here that the author does not lack the courage of his convictions, as is proved by a passage in which, referring to Sèvres, he says: "It must be owned that, as a whole, the grandest efforts of French porcelains are often spoilt by a lack of the artistic spirit."

On the interesting topic of prices Mr. Mew has a good deal to say. He is of opinion that "they may go up"; in that case the

chances of the ordinary collector will become less and less. Amateurs hardly will have forgotten the enormous sum which a "hawthorn" or prunus-pattern jar fetched at the Louis Huth Sale. This specimen was shown to the present writer by its lamented owner a few months before his death. From what then passed, it is certain that the sum of 5,900*l.* or thereabouts which it realized is far in excess of the value which Mr. Huth himself put upon it, greatly as he prized it. It may be added, by the way, that the example of a plum-blossom jar which the Victoria and Albert Museum possesses, and which our author considers an equally beautiful piece, was bought for 230*l.*

The prices realized for Sèvres have long been enormous, and "it still holds the highest place among all ceramics in the popular mind," says Mr. Mew, who terms it "the porcelain of princes," yet he tells us these sums are but little in excess of the original cost. He mentions the price paid by the Empress Catherine II. of Russia for a service as exceeding 13,000*l.*; but then it consisted of nearly 750 pieces, and it took over three years to make. Concerning the artistic value of Sèvres, Mr. Mew quotes a recent writer as saying: "It may be accepted as a safe rule that nothing that was made at Sèvres, or, indeed, at any porcelain factory, after 1810 has any value as a work of art to a connoisseur." Here we get a glimpse of the pitfalls which beset the collector. M. Auscher, for a long while "chef de fabrication" at Sèvres, "does not think it too much to say that at least 90 per cent of the so-called soft-paste porcelain of that fabrique is not of genuine Sèvres decoration."

Mr. Mew writes in a bright and animated style, and his pages, on old Bow especially, are enlivened by extracts from writers whose entertaining comments throw side-lights on the provenance of several subjects which had a great vogue in their day, and remain among the most attractive pieces which the judicious collector still seeks to add to his store. The portrait statuettes of Mrs. Clive and Woodward, the spirited figures of Garrick and others, the curious heads for canes, the popular "Bacon's cooks," the Craft bowl, and such-like well-known pieces are described, and afford pleasant reading.

Mr. JAMES MURRAY MACKINLAY, a studious antiquary who has already dealt with the folk-lore of Scottish lochs and springs, and discussed the influence of the pre-Reformation Church on Scottish place-names, has now brought his unwearied research and careful gleaning in many obscure and widely scattered fields to bear on the cognate subject of *Ancient Church Dedications in Scotland* (Edinburgh, David Douglas). For the present, he has confined his attention to buildings under the invocation of Scriptural Saints, non-Scriptural dedications being reserved for a future volume. The latter will probably be more generally interesting than the volume under notice; it cannot well be more learned or surrounded with a greater multiplicity of detail. Mr. Mackinlay gives first place to dedications to the Holy Trinity, under whose invocation two of the Scottish cathedrals, besides numerous abbeys, priories, churches, chantries and hospitals were placed. He shows that dedications to Christ were rather more common in Scotland than in England; while, on the other hand, Scotland had only three dedications to the Holy Ghost. Dedications to the Virgin Mary though numerous are of comparatively late date.

Edinburgh and Dundee has each its Pleasance, which is believed to point to an ancient dedication to St. Mary of Placentia. Mr. Mackinlay has some interesting references on this point—interesting especially as regards Scotland. The burgh seal of Dundee bears a symbolical allusion to the titular of its parish church in the form of a pot of lilies; so also does the original seal of King's College, Aberdeen. Again, it is shown that a "Mary Fair" used to be held at Auchindoir, in Aberdeenshire, at which a prize was given to the best-looking servant girl that attended. The prize was a lily with a one-pound note tied round the stalk, and the winner was called "The Flower o' Mary Fair." This is one of the many instances proving how tenaciously certain of the monkish legends cling to particular districts. In Buckinghamshire, we believe, the *lilium candidum* is known from its connexion with the Virgin as the lady-lily. Mr. Mackinlay tells us that a common seal of the Carmelites of Aberdeen, made in the fifteenth century, bears "the magical pentacle of Solomon, sometimes called Solomon's Seal," but he has no suggestion to offer regarding the application of the latter as the common name of a garden flower. St. Clement shared with St. Nicholas the care of mariners, and it is suggestive to find that places of worship dedicated to that saint were generally built near the coast. It is said that a tradition existed in David Hume's household that St. David Street, in the new town of Edinburgh, was so called in derision because the "infidel" philosopher lived there. Mr. Mackinlay has no occasion to note this tradition. But he reminds us of the curious fact that St. James's Square, Edinburgh, where Burns had rooms, had no connexion with the Apostle, but "derived its name from Captain James Ferguson, R.N., to whom the ground belonged when the square was laid out by Thomas Hill, architect, in 1779." St. Anne, the Bethany Family, the Evangelists and Apostles, the Early Martyrs, the Archangels, and the Holy Rood form divisions of his subject which the author has treated with the ample knowledge and orderly clearness that mark his work throughout. Authorities are liberally cited in foot-notes, and the bibliography of "works referred to," extending to 16 pages, is in itself of considerable importance. There are trifling errors here and there, and some obvious misprints, such as 1518 for the date of Taylor the Water Poet's visit to Scotland, but these do not impair the value of a learned and able work. The Index is excellent.

British Floral Decoration. By R. Forester Felton. (A. & C. Black.)—Room has been found in one of Messrs. A. & C. Black's series of illustrated books for a work dealing with floral decoration. This is a subject worth treatment, and no doubt Mr. Forester Felton has had a large experience of flower decoration. The book is ushered into being by a prefatory note from the pen of Sir Albert Rollitt, who testifies to the excellence of the author's "artistic floral treatment, after the Japanese fashion, of Claridge's Hotel." Certainly we have a good many pictures of Claridge's decorations in this volume. The impression on the mind of the reader created by these facts and by the preface of the author must be somewhat commercial. Mr. Felton's firm receives here an excellent advertisement. He is no doubt a good decorator, but he has much to learn as a writer.

The chapter dealing with roses is a triumph of the commonplace in its preliminaries. But

it would be unfair not to admit and remark Mr. Felton's expert knowledge. He offers sundry lists of flowers regarded from the decorator's point of view, and this is worth considering as distinct from the gardener's standpoint. He rightly pronounces Madame Abel Chatenay to be one of the most valuable of decorative roses, and adds a claim to have had something to do with its great popularity, as "for some years I kept practically the whole supply of best quality cut flowers entirely in my own hands." This is rather the boast of a tradesman than a meet remark for a connoisseur. Similarly on p. 188 we learn of Mr. Felton's success in decorating Berlin for the German Emperor. We have paid a tribute to the author's careful lists from which experimenters may select; but having said so much we do not desire to be regarded as approving all the schemes of decoration here set forth and pictured.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXTENSION ART-LECTURES.

THE organizers of the Oxford University Extension Art-Lectures doubtless merit the castigation administered to them in your last week's issue. In one important particular, however, it would seem that Mr. Brockwell himself needs correction. The solution of the Bonifazio problem is due, not to Dr. Wickhoff, but to the late Dr. Gustav Ludwig, whose patient researches were first published in the *Jahrbuch der königlich-preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, vols. xxii, and xxiii., Berlin, 1901-2. An admirable summary of these conclusive discoveries appeared at the time in the pages of your journal.

T. OKEY.

LINLEY SAMBOURNE.

MR. EDWARD LINLEY SAMBOURNE, the *Punch* cartoonist, died on Wednesday last. After serving as draughtsman in an engineering firm, Linley Sambourne, as long ago as 1867, made his first appearance in *Punch*, then under the rule of Mark Lemon. In 1871 he joined the staff, and was junior cartoonist till the retirement of Sir John Tenniel, whose position of chief cartoonist he has since occupied.

Almost all Linley Sambourne's drawings were done for *Punch*; of his other works the best known are the illustrations for 'Water Babies' and Hans Andersen's 'Fairy Tales.' He was a conscientious draughtsman, with a sound technique; his drawings are capable and accurate; they are interesting, and sometimes amusing, but of no great artistic value.

Fine Art Gossip.

THE WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E., appeals for subscriptions to make good a deficit of 300l. There is no institution in England more worthy of support; its purpose is to educate the people by means of art, and in this it has already to some extent succeeded, not by flattering the vulgar taste and facile emotions with cheap and sensational pictures, but by exhibiting, so far as possible, what is best and most inspiring in modern

work. The recent summer exhibition surprised and delighted not only the poor of East London (who patronized it in large numbers), but also many cultivated amateurs whose excursions into contemporary art had been confined to more or less official displays. To many it revealed, for the first time, the wealth of good art produced in England during the last dozen years. We gladly bring this appeal to the notice of our readers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The picture by Israëls lately presented to the National Gallery (see *Athen.*, July 23) was exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1861 (No. 1596) under the title of 'Le Naufrage,' at the International Exhibition, London, in 1862 (No. 1253), and at the Guildhall in 1903 (No. 11). A small replica was afterwards painted by Israëls as a present to the picture-dealer Gambart, who had sold it for the artist. It was included in the sale at Christie's of Mrs. W. G. King's collection, June 21st, 1907 (No. 130). It is thought that another small replica is in a private collection in Holland.

"The 'Christ Blessing' by Benedetto Diana, also recently presented to the nation by Mr. Claude Phillips, was until 1900 in a private collection in Italy. This panel, which measures 28½ in. by 22½ in., is signed 'Benedictus Diana pinxit' in a cartellino on the parapet, and was included in the Lawrie Sale at Christie's on January 28th, 1905 (No. 52). It was illustrated in the 'Arundel Portfolio' in 1904 (No. 5).

"The palette used by Turner (No. 2729) was presented by the artist to Mrs. Pound, who gave it to her son; it was sold at Christie's on June 11th, 1909 (No. 192)."

THIS year's Grand Prix de Rome for engraving has been awarded by the Académie des Beaux-Arts to M. Piel, who was born in Paris in 1882, and studied under Sulpis and Jules Jacquet. He won the Deuxième Second Grand Prix in 1908. Two other successful candidates in the same competition this year are M. Godard and M. Roger Favier, each of whom studied under M. Waltner.

THE death of a well-known figure in French art-circles, M. de Moulins, is announced from Angers.

THE death is also announced of Archip Kuindski, "the Russian Turner," as he was sometimes called. Kuindski was born in 1842, and was one of many men who, largely influenced by Ivan Schischkin, have found ample artistic inspiration in their own country.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Piae Cantiones: a Collection of Church and School Songs. Originally published by Theodorice Petri. Revised and re-edited, with Preface and Explanatory Notes, by the Rev. G. R. Woodward. (Chiswick Press.)—This book, printed for the Plainsong and Medieval Music Society, is one of exceptional interest. It appeared in 1582. The original volume might easily have been reproduced in facsimile, but three reasons are offered why this was not done, only one of which, however, would satisfy scholars and antiquaries. There was uncertainty as to the proper distribution of music-notes, owing to carelessness on the part of the original composers, and an attempt has been made, "more by guesswork than with absolute certainty," to set the matter right. Further, the ordinary bass

and treble clefs are used in place of the original nine. These modifications have been made so as to render the volume of "practical use."

The third reason has force. Petri, as one of the "New Religion," transformed "some of the Cantiones in honour of Our Lady into Cantiones in worship of Our Lord," thus making these pre-Reformation canticles fall into line "with the received Lutheran notions of Orthodoxy." Mr. Woodward supplies some striking instances of the tamperings with the old texts. These deliberate alterations which Petri sanctioned remind us of an old edition of some choruses of Handel. In order, for instance, to render "Awake the trumpet's lofty sound" in 'Samson' suitable for performance as sacred music, "When Dagon, king of all the earth," was changed into "Jehovah, King of all the earth."

Mr. Woodward's Preface gives interesting details respecting Petri, who belonged to a noble Finnish family; also concerning the great popularity which these 'Piae Cantiones' enjoyed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries throughout Finland and Sweden. Regret is expressed that Petri left no record, beyond the scant information on his title-page, as to "sources, origin, history, and nationality of his words and tunes." Of the beauty and freshness of the tunes—many of which are known, in more or less correct form, in carols—there can be no question. We may add that the copy of 'Piae Cantiones' used for this work was brought to England early in 1853 by G. J. R. Gordon, then Queen Victoria's Envoy and Minister at Stockholm. After passing through various hands, it was purchased in 1908 by the London Plainsong and Medieval Music Society. Of the seventy-four Cantiones, ten concern school life, and these Mr. Woodward describes, and justly, as "spirited, humorous, and merry"; also as "containing useful advice, warnings, and salutary maxims, as applicable to a Winchester, Eton, or Harrow boy in the twentieth, as to a student at Abo in Finland in the sixteenth, century."

In the excellent 'Explanatory Notes' at the end of the volume most useful references are given

"to some of the principal Chorale and Song Books, Organ and Choral-Prelude Works of the Great Masters of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, in which any of the melodies are to be found, whether in vocal or instrumental arrangement."

In these references J. S. Bach's name frequently occurs.

The Explanatory Note (No. vi.) of "In Dvlei Jvbilo" assigns the "composition" to Heinrich Suso, who was born c. 1280, inasmuch as Melchior Diepenbrock in his life of Suso quotes from a MS. of the fourteenth century a passage as to how Suso one day "fing an ein frohliches Gesängelein von dem Kindlein Jesus, das spricht also: In Dvlei Jvbilo." Between this extract and stanza iv. of "In dvlei Jvbilo" there is a "striking similarity." It is curious to note the resemblance between the music to the words "In dvlei Jvbilo" and those to "and springth the wode nu" in the Rota "Sumer is icumen in."

Of "Pver natvs in Bethlehem" Mr. Woodward (Note XII.) speaks as "long ascribed, but erroneously so, to Peter Faulfisch of Dresden, c. 1412." The earliest manuscript he mentions is one at Prague, "c. 1320."

Concerning the ninth distich,

Cognovit bos et asinus
Quod puer erat Dominus, Alleluia,

Mr. Woodward quotes a long passage from H. A. Daniel's 'Thesaurus Hymnologicus,' which is out of print and rare. As the origin of the ox and ass which figure in all representations of the Nativity by poets and painters, the learned author points to a line in the Septuagint, *ἐν μέσῳ δύο ζώων γυνω- ῖγγε*. And he adds that the particular animals were suggested by Isaiah i. 3, "Cognovit bos possessorem suum et asinus præsepe domini sui." Daniel also gives the quaint legend as narrated by Zach. Wernerus:—

"Seine göttliche Mutter wickelte ihn in Windeln und legte ihn in eine Krippe, zwischen zwei unschuldigen Thieren, einem Ochsen und einem Esel, welche so glücklich waren den Herrn zu sehen. Endlich von des Ochseleins und Eseleins Hauch erwärmt schlug das Kindelein die Augen auf und weinte."

Ludwig van Beethovens Leben. Von Alexander Wheelock Thayer. Zweiter Band. Neu bearbeitet und ergänzt von Hugo Riemann. (Breitkopf & Härtel.)—The revision of Vol. I. was made by Deiters. In the Preface to the present volume Dr. Riemann explains the difference between the revised and Thayer's original second volume. Owing to letters since published and to fresh information from various sources, many changes became unavoidable. For instance, the knowledge obtained through access to the unpublished correspondence between Clementi and his partner Collard shows clearly that Beethoven's "marriage plan" in 1810, mentioned by Steffen Breuning to Ries, did not relate, as Thayer thought, to Therese von Brunswick, but referred to Teresa Malfatti. This fact caused much later dates than those given by Thayer to be assigned to certain letters from Beethoven to Gleichenstein.

In reference to the three chords for the harp in No. 5 of the 'Prometheus' Ballet, a footnote (p. 226) states that "Beethoven never afterwards made use of the harp." There is, however, one other instance. The romance "Es blüht eine Blume" in the incidental music to Friedrich Düncker's drama 'Leonore Prohaska,' composed in 1815, has a harp accompaniment.

In our review of Vol. IV. of 'Beethoven's Leben' we mentioned that Dr. Riemann did not refer to Nohl's statement that Joseph Dessauer formerly possessed a copy of Seume's poem 'Die Beterin.' From a remark in a letter to Beethoven from G. B. Grosheim, the C sharp minor Sonata seemed to be inspired by that poem. In the volume under notice there is another reference to the matter, and the poem itself is given; but even here there is no mention of Beethoven's copy.

The name of Dessauer leads to another remark. On p. 419, in an account of the 'Eroica,' Beethoven's autograph score is said to have been bought by Joseph Dessauer at the sale of Beethoven's effects after his death. In Thayer's 'Thematic Catalogue' that copy is described as Beethoven's "Hand-Exemplar," and in Nottebohm's 'Thematic Catalogue' (second edition) as a "revised copy." In regard to that sale Dr. Riemann gives a "Necessary Note" ("Nöthige Anmerkung") which stood at the head of the official auction catalogue. Thayer in his 'Chronologisches Verzeichniss' prints that catalogue and the price which each lot fetched, but not the note in question. It states that during the period which elapsed between the date of death (March 26th, 1827) and the date of sale (August 16th), Beethoven's music books and manuscripts were transferred by "unknown malicious or unskilful hands" from one room to

another in the house where Beethoven lived, i.e., the Schwarzspanierhaus, until finally in the last room "many thousand scattered parts and leaves lay in a confused heap." That explains the incomplete Sketch-Books and the many loose sheets in various libraries, also in private hands. It is sad to think that but for this misfortune one could have followed more closely the genesis and development of some of Beethoven's great works.

Dr. Riemann is of opinion that the 'Leonore' Overture known as No. 1 was really the first. Schindler stated that it was rehearsed before the production of 'Fidelio' in 1805, found too simple, and set aside. Seyfried declares in his 'Beethoven's Studien im Generalbass' that it was a simpler overture (i.e., than those known as Nos. 2 and 3) written for a projected performance of the opera at Prague in 1807, which, however, never came off. Of various reasons put forth by Dr. Riemann for accepting Schindler's statement, the most cogent is his declaration that it appears natural that a small sketch should gradually develop into a larger one, but a complete reversal of this process would be contrary to the composer's nature.

The part played by Beethoven's two brothers in transactions with music publishers has often been discussed. Dr. Riemann in the fifth volume of Beethoven's biography says of Johann that he was not so black as he has been painted; that though he doubtless had his own interests in view, he is not known to have acted dishonourably. And now in the volume before us we have 19 letters of the other brother, Carl, written to Breitkopf & Härtel between 1802 and 1805, which present him as studying the composer's interests. In these there are characteristic references to Beethoven. In one Carl explains that his brother is not in a mood to write himself

"because the theatre director Baron v. Braun, who is known to be a foolish, rough-mannered fellow, has refused to let him have the theatre for his concert, yet allowed other very second-rate artists to have it."

Another letter begins thus:—

"You have written a letter to my brother such as one might send to a schoolboy, but not to an artist like Beethoven. You would not dare to send such a one to Mr. Haydn."

And here is one more extract:—

"It really does not matter whether or not my brother is abused in your paper, for the strongest proof that matters are different is the number of orders which we receive from all quarters. But what really astonishes me is that you should print such trash. My brother is not aware that I am anxious to know the critic, so please in your answer enclose a little note for me."

Musical Gossip.

THE season at Covent Garden ended last Saturday evening. 'La Habanera' was the only novelty produced, and its sombre character prevented due appreciation of its merits. The revivals of 'Pelléas et Mélisande' and of 'Louise' were welcome. Of the singers, Mesdames Melba and Tetraxini naturally won chief honours, while Madame Edvina's admirable impersonations deserve note.

Mr. BEECHAM's season at His Majesty's, which also closed last Saturday, was notable for the production of new works, also for interesting revivals of operas by Mozart,

Sir Charles Stanford, Johann Strauss, &c. The undertaking has proved an artistic, and we hope also a financial, success.

TOWARDS the end of October Miss Marie Brema will begin an eight weeks' season of opera in English, when 'Orpheus' will be repeated. Other interesting and unfamiliar works are promised.

COL. MAPLESON will begin an Italian opera season at the Kingsway Theatre on September 1st with Rossini's 'Il Barbiere.'

GUSTAV MAHLER's Eighth Symphony, which will be produced at Munich on September 12th, consists of two parts, which are described in *Le Ménestrel* of July 30th. Of these the first is "a kind of gigantic Chorale," while the second "reproduces almost literally the text of the final scene of the second part of Goethe's 'Faust';" this will naturally suggest comparison with Schumann's fine treatment of the same theme.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH has accepted the resignation of Felix Weingartner as director of the Hofoper.

THE death is announced at Venice of Jean Selmer, the Norwegian composer. He was born at Christiania in 1844, and conducted the Philharmonic Concerts there from 1883 to 1886. His compositions include orchestral pieces, cantatas, songs, &c. None of his music appears to have been given here, either at the Philharmonic Society's Concerts, or at the Queen's Hall Symphony or Promenade Concerts.

DRAMA

The Caxton Shakespeare. Vols. I.-VI. With Annotations and a General Introduction by Sidney Lee. (Caxton Publishing Company.)

THERE are many rival editions of Shakespeare, but comparatively few which present his work on the ample page and with the clear type which allow the leisurely reading in comfort of a classic. Here we have an edition which offers these considerable merits besides other attractions. Two plays are wisely regarded as enough to fill a single volume. We find, further, for each play an illustration in colours—a somewhat gaudy feature more likely to appeal to the general reader than the expert—and annotations at the foot of the page explaining difficult phrases or allusions, though single words are to appear only in the glossary due in Vol. XX. For practical purposes this position of notes at the foot of the page, borrowed from the usage of annotators of the Greek and Latin classics, is by far the most convenient; and another feature, obvious enough, but often forgotten, is the numbering of lines at the side, which is essential for reference. The text of the "Cambridge Edition," which is reproduced, is recognized as one of the best.

What is, however, the novelty of the edition is the addition to each of the plays of an introduction by some well-known man of letters. We thus find an agreeable variety of views on plays which may in most cases be regarded as specially appealing to their critics. "Non omnia possumus omnes"; and no one man, unless he had the insight and poetical power of a Coleridge, could be expected to take an equal interest in all that world which Shakespeare, myriad-minded above his fellows, has left to us. His was not only that supreme gift of vitalizing character, which is now a critical commonplace, but further, that extraordinary sympathy for the evil which the best of men feel bound to condemn. Comparisons are often made between Shakespeare and other masters of the world's literature. The present writer recalls the happy exaggeration of a well-known Italian scholar when asked to confront Dante with Shakespeare. "Dante!" he said; "why, Dante is only a character in Shakespeare," and went on to quote that description of the Warwickshire wag as "the wag of all wags," which emphasizes a greatness beyond Dante's reach. It is an advantage, then, to have varying views on the great gallery of sketches, trial pieces, hack-work, and masterpieces which have come down to us. Who chose the critics, and whether their essays have appeared before, neither the Caxton Publishing Company nor the general editor tells us. They are, happily, not all professional commentators or critics; some are clearly enjoyers of the play, rather than persons who feel it discreet to be solemn and sententious concerning a long-respected British institution.

Shakespeare is not perfect, and we are glad to see Mr. Gosse and the late Dr. Garnett indicating without hesitation the defects of 'The Comedy of Errors' and 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona.' We cannot, however, see in the latter play anything to justify the suggestion of Dr. Garnett that Shakespeare travelled on the Continent. A great deal too much is frequently said about the accuracy of Shakespeare's local colour, when in truth there is little of it, whether right or wrong, at all. Mr. Lee, in noticing 'Love's Labour's Lost,' is able to claim priority in detecting the extraordinary amount of "topical" matter which Shakespeare put into it. Mr. Watts-Dunton's essay on 'The Merchant of Venice' is the best of the whole series, and a good example of his subtle insight into poetry. He considers the inadequacy of the story, the authenticity of legendary incident in ancient Greece, and "flexible drama" in which there is freedom for "a large amount of characterization not demanded by the action." He asks how many of the characters are of necessity "plot-ridden," and points to the reason of Antonio's melancholy, as mysterious as that of the teller of 'The Lorelei.' The Jew's figure was too tragic for comedy (and this play is not a tragedy, as actors have played it), and so Antonio's fateful importance had to be emphasized at the outset. Shylock,

begun as a grotesque, and played, we add, in early times as a comic character, struggles with his creator, "and at last conquers him, seems to tear through the web of the plot, and speak for himself."

Mrs. Meynell finds something piquant to say about other commentators on 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and incidentally makes an interesting excursion into English prosody, a subject too admirably controversial to discuss in a brief space. Mr. Austin Dobson makes the best of 'The Merry Wives,' a piece that the true Shakespearean likes to consider as written to order. Regarding the widely different Quarto and First Folio texts, what he says should now be supplemented by Dr. W. W. Greg's careful study of the play in 'The Tudor and Stuart Library.'

Mr. G. E. Woodberry on 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' Mr. H. W. Mabie on 'Much Ado About Nothing,' Mr. George P. Baker on 'As You Like It,' and Mr. Andrew J. George on 'Measure for Measure' represent American criticism. Their work contains a number of general reflections and deductions which add little or nothing to our knowledge of the special play. They have an academic solemnity which is oddly different from Mr. Hewlett's lively tirade concerning 'Twelfth Night,' and we prefer Mr. Hewlett's way, though he frisks into Italian grammar and Mr. Lang's views on Dickens. He is vividly interested in his play; they have time to talk of the Renaissance, to repeat familiar facts, or lapse into generalities. Mr. Woodberry is portentous on the fairy world of his play. Of the four or five reasons given for the success of 'As You Like It,' none appeals, we think, to the ordinary playgoer so much as the practical answer the play gives to the demand,

Besonders aber lasst genug geschehen

The play is almost as full of the "fat" which actors love as 'East Lynne' is of novelistic situations. Mr. Mabie has this paraphrase:—

"In all moods Shakespeare was keenly alive to those broad and fundamental contrasts between the possible greatness of a man's destiny and the perishing things with which he deals in his vocations, the fleeting illusions which he often follows with bleeding feet, the greatness of the things which he pursues with uncertain and half-hearted steps. The ironies of life, great and small, were always haunting him, and there is hardly a royal figure in the plays which does not bring home to us the pathos of the pomp and power which enfolds a frail mortal, but cannot add to his strength, ward off the diseases which smite the meanest serf, or protect him from that death which knocks with impartial hand at the palaces of kings and the hovels of the poorest."

These remarks, which are something like a prose version of Young's 'Night Thoughts,' are impeccable, *bon comme le pain*. But, after an "intolerable deal" of bread, we pine for a little of Mr. Hewlett's sack. Mr. George occupies six and a half pages before he gets to his special business. Three more at least are spent in paraphrasing the story, with quota-

tions from the text, and the real questions of the play—those raised by masters like Coleridge and Swinburne—are not properly considered at all.

Mr. Lang is lively in his accustomed style concerning 'All's Well that Ends Well,' and makes a cockshy of various critics. He even ventures to write a soliloquy representing what the "bilious, morbid, post-Hamletian Shakespeare" might say. It begins, "They want a comedy do they? I'll give them a comedy!" and ends, "Nothing is well, William feels far from well! [Drinks.]"

In his 'General Introduction,' after a preliminary flourish of rhetoric, Mr. Lee settles down to a solid study of Shakespeare's genius which will be useful to the ordinary reader. The remarks concerning textual criticism are particularly to the point, and the whole summary is eminently practical. More, perhaps, could not have been conveniently said in fifteen pages. Some would prefer a brief statement of the known facts and traditions concerning the poet, for the deluge of inferential biography posing as fact has obscured some issues, and cast a delusive light on others. Mr. Lee's notes are chiefly concerned with paraphrase which is lucid and satisfactory. With the explanations of particular phrases we are not so well pleased. A little more trouble would, we think, have improved them materially.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Acacia in Freemasonry—Adelaide Waistcoat—Adulation Extraordinary—Old Advertisements—Æolian Harp, its Construction—Albino Animals Sacrificed—Ale, Bottled, Burton, and "Lanted"—Anagrams on Various Subjects—Apostle Spoons—Athens, the City of the Violet Crown—Autographs, how to keep them—Bagman, for Commercial Traveller—Bank of England and Heberfield—First Lady Barrister—Birch-sap Wine—Ancient Boats Discovered—Bows and Arrows last used in War—Bread by Troy Weight—C.I.V. Nicknames—Originator of Christmas Cards—Beginning and End of Centuries—Clerks in Chancery—Chess Legend—Chimneys in Ancient Houses—Introduction of Chocolate—Twenty-four-hour Clocks—Convivial Clubs—Local Names for the Cowslip—Earliest Cricket Match—Death from Fright—Dutch Fleet captured by Cavalry—Standing Egg—Brewers' "Entire"—Earliest Envelopes—Epigrams and Epitaphs—Farthings Rejected—Feeding-Bottles First Used—Five o'Clock Tea—Flats in London—Flaying Alive—Franciscans v. Freemasons—Earliest Funeral Cards—Gas and Locomotive—Gates on Commons—Genius and Large Families—Gentleman Porter—Germination of Seeds—Slang for Gin—Gipsy Wedding and Funeral—Golf and Pall-mall—Goths and Hunn—Guillotine—Gun Reports—Hair Powder last Used—Hansom Cab, its Inventor—First Silk Hat in London.

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Gulston Addison's Death at Madras—Tottel's 'Miscellany' and Puttenham—Eugene Aram—"Average"—Toe Names—Slovene Hymn.

QUERIES:—Queen Elizabeth and Astrology—Anatole France's 'Thaïs'—Morganatic Marriages—Father Peters and Queen Mary—John Houseman—Charles II. and his Fubbs Yacht—"The English Freeholder," 1791—Sudan Archaeology—The Old Pretender—The King's Butler—Meredith and Moser—Lord Mayors and their Counties of Origin—Dean Alford's Poems—Manor: Sae: Soko—Mr. W. Graham and Jane Clermont—Bernard Wilson—Gervase Warmestry—Red Lion Square Obelisk—Inscription in Hyères Cathedral—Spider's Web and Fever—Arms of Women—MS. Work on the Temple at Jerusalem—Irishman and Thunderstorm.

REPLIES:—Westminster Cathedral: Alphabet Ceremony—"Denizen"—John Brooke, Fifteenth-Century Barrister—"Reverberations": W. Davies—T. L. Peacock's Plays—St. Leodegarius and the St. Leger—St. Agatha at Wimborne—Provincial Booksellers—Mock Coats of Arms—"Handyman"—Sailor—Folly—Thundering Dawn—Bibliography of London—Windsor Station-master—Egerton Leigh—Thomson, R.A.—John Wilkes—Door-Knocker Etiquette—Licence to Eat Flesh—"Shaving Them"—Elephant and Castle in Heraldry—"The Holy Crows," Lisbon—"Jane Shore"—Royal Tombs at St. Denis—Royal Manners *temp.* William IV.—D'Eresby—Printers of the Statutes: South Tawton—Sir Henry Dudley—Melmont Berries—Prince Bishop of Basle—Anglo-Spanish Author—Commonwealth Grants of Arms—Bible Statistics—Canopy-of-Heaven Blue—Kemys—Dr. John Hough.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Scottish Historical Clubs"—Reviews and Magazines.
Notices to Correspondents.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER CONTAINS—

NOTES:—S. Joseph, Sculptor—Danteiana—Richard Saxe, Bookseller—Hakluyt and Bristol—"The Star-Spangled Banner"—Pitt's Statue in Hanover Square—Thomas Coryate's Death—Prior Thomas Percy—John Ranking—"Sokol" and Bohemian Physical Culture—Sweepstake as Surname—"Leap in the Dark" in Parliament.

QUERIES:—"Storm in a teacup"—Rev. M. W. Peters—Col. J. B. Glegg—Edward Bull, Publisher—Stone in Pentonville Road—J. M. Quérard—Writers on Music—Sir S. Duncombe—Dickens on Royal Humane Society—Abp. Montaigne—Authors Wanted—Amaneus as Christian Name—The Sleepless Arch—Christopher Moore—"Portygne"—Bp. E. Wetenhall—Sir John Wilson—John Worthen—Sir John Allyn: Dame Etheldreda Allyn—David Hughson—Corio Arms—"The Case Altered"—Friendless Wapentake—"Erlkönigs Tochter"—Pearson Family.

REPLIES:—Thames Water Company—Nelson's Birthplace—Barabbas a Publisher—Authors Wanted—"Merluiche"—Col. Skelton—"Tilleul"—"Quilt"—Snuff-box Inscription—Sir W. B. Rush—Strettell-Uttersson—Paris Family—Sir Matthew Philip—"Drawing-Room Ditties"—Tennyson's 'Margaret'—Knapp Family—Garriok's Version of 'Romeo and Juliet'—Moses and Pharaoh's Daughter—Pigeon-houses in the Middle Ages—"Tess of the D'Urbervilles"—E. Hatton—Stones in Early Village Life—"Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative"—Garibaldi and his Flag—Cowes Family—Circle of Loda—Market Day—Goldsmith and Hackney—George I. Statues—Queen Katherine Parr—Duchess of Palata.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Merry Wives of Windsor," edited by Greg—"The Little Guides."
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